The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868. NUMBER 309.

IMPEACHMENT.

Thirtieth Day of the State Trial.

Rules for the Final Proceedings Considered in Secret Session.

Senators to be Allowed to File Their Opinions.

The Court Adjourned Until Monday Morning.

The Final Vote to Begin at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The galleries of the Senate were empty this morning, it being generally supposed that the Court would sit with closed doors. The Journal having been read, the Chief Justice announced that, as the Senate was sitting for deliberation, the doors would be closed. Mr. Sumner rose to a point of order, saying that the Senate having adjourned and met again in open session, he held that it required a vote to close the doors again for deliberation. The Chief Justice refused to entertain any proposition until the galleries had been cleared.

IN CONSULTATION IN SECRET SESSION.

[illegible]

THE VOTING ON THE ARTICLES.

[illegible]

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS TO BE FILED.

[illegible]

THE MANNER OF VOTING.

[illegible]

THE SITUATION.

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Court opened at [illegible]

ORDER TO CLOSE THE DOORS.

[illegible]

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE FINAL VOTE.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

Bill Reported for the Admission of Arkansas.

Resolution Adopted Looking to the Protection of Our Fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

A faction of the Republican politicians in Maryland have for some time been concocting measures to secure personal ends by attempting to break down the regular action of the Republican party of that State. These gentlemen held yesterday a convention, gotten up by seven bolters from the regular convention, held on March 5th, which unanimously adopted, among other resolutions, the following upon manhood suffrage:

Resolved, That the Union Republican party of Maryland hereby affirms its devotion to the principle of justice and impartial manhood suffrage, and that it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress.

This was not sufficient for the bolters, and the following was offered as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Chicago Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

A GENEROUS OFFER.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the following bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted:

[illegible]

CITY REGISTRATION.

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Ill., presented estimates from the War Department in reference to a deficiency of [illegible] for the administration of the reconstruction acts in the Third Military District. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE COAST FISHERIES.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence [illegible]

[illegible]

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

MR. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill that:

WHEREAS, The people of Arkansas have adopted a constitution of State government [illegible]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the further sale of lands of the United States, except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws [illegible]

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

State Convention of Iowa Soldiers—Delegates Appointed to the Soldiers' National Convention—A Series of Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.

The Soldiers' State Convention assembled in this city yesterday afternoon. General J. A. Williamson, of Polk County, was chosen President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[illegible]

Nomination for Congressman in the Fifth Iowa District—Senator Grimes' Position on the Impeachment Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District was held yesterday morning, lasting only one hour. [illegible]

Michigan Delegates to the Soldiers' National Convention.

[illegible]

Maine Politics.

[illegible]

The Nashville Races.

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

A New Tracklaying Machine Successfully at Work—Fire at Victoria—Arizona Advices.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Another Exciting Day in the English House of Commons.

Adoption of an Address to the Queen Virtually Disestablishing the Irish Church.

The House Favors the Withdrawal of Government Grants from Sectarian Colleges.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

[illegible]

LONDON, May 7—Evening.

There was a large attendance at the session of the Commons, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

[illegible]

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

[illegible]

ROYAL MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

LONDON, May 7.

It is reported that the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, has been contracted in marriage to Christian Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF A FENIAN.

LONDON, May 7.

John Bright heads a petition for the commutation of the punishment of Barrett, the Fenian [illegible]

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.

The steamers France and City of Limerick, from New York, have arrived.

GLASGOW, May 7.

The steamship Hibernia, from New York, arrived here on Friday last.

Germany.

MINISTER BANCROFT AND BAVARIA.

MUNICH, May 7.

It is reported that Minister Bancroft is urging Bavaria to adopt the recent German treaty with America.

ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF NATIONAL UNITY REJECTED BY THE DIET.

BERLIN, May 7.

The North German Diet has, by a decided vote, rejected the address of the party of National Unity.

SPRINGFIELD.

Certificates of Organization Filed by Chicago Companies—Damage to Railroads by the Late Storm—Popularity of the Republican State Ticket.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 7.

[illegible]

CRIME.

Horrible Tragedy at Piqua, Ohio—The House of a Prominent Citizen Robbed and the Occupants Nearly Murdered—Another House Entered and one of the Burglars Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Ohio, May 7.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Piqua, Ohio, this morning at 3 o'clock. [illegible]

To the Associated Press.

[illegible]

Recovery of Stolen Mail Matter.

[illegible]

Jury in the Cole Murder Case Unable to Agree.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Report that Juarez is a Fugitive en route to Texas—Revolutions Projected and Progressing.

[illegible]

CANADA.

Important Bills Before Parliament—Judicial Item.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The War on the Rock Island Railroad—Decision in the Celebrated Peterhoff Prize Case—Legislative Bills Signed by Governor Fenton—Sale of a Celebrated Race Horse—A Wild Steer at Large—Theatrical.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Virginia Politics—Meeting of the Radical and Conservative Conventions at Richmond.

[illegible]

The Vote on the Arkansas Constitution.

[illegible]

Railroad Extension.

[illegible]

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature Postponed.

[illegible]

Florida Election.

[illegible]

TORNADOES.

Putnam County, Indiana, Visited by a Destructive Gale—Houses Unroofed, Stock Killed, and Gigantic Trees Torn from their Roots.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.

[illegible]

Tornado in Williamson and Davidson Counties, Tennessee—Two Persons Killed and Many Others Injured.

[illegible]

NEW ENGLAND.

Fenian Convention at Providence.

[illegible]

Resolutions Adopted by the National German Turners, at Boston.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

The Late Attack on Consul Delgado the Subject of Diplomatic Negotiation.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

A Violent Northeast Gale—The Water in the Harbor at an Unprecedented Height—Apprehensions of Disaster to Lake Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, May 7.

[illegible]

Missouri Items.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Estimate of Expenses for the Ensuing Fiscal Year.

Adoption of New School Books.

School Agent's Report—Appointments and Resignations—Corporal Punishment—Elm Street School.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

New Railroad Enterprise—Allopathy vs. Homœopathy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 7.

[illegible]

DISASTERS.

Killed by Lightning—Body of a Drowned Boy Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.

[illegible]

The Late Boiler Explosion in Buffalo.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire in Lansing, Iowa.

[illegible]

Floods in the Illinois River.

[illegible]

Pedestrianism.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
150 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO,

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD
BEEF, TALLOW.

Railroads.

Michigan Southern R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME!
On and After Monday, May 11,

The 5.15 P. M. Train leaves DAILY.

Drawing-room Coach for Cleveland

F. E. MORSE, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Gas Light.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY
THE AUTOMATIC
GAS MACHINE.
GAS LIGHT.
GAS LIGHT.

"Northwestern Automatic Gas Company."

Hats, Caps, &c.

25
New Style Hats for Young Men,
AT
ELLIOTT & STRYKER'S,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Stoves.

The American Cooking Stove
IN COURT.

[illegible]

Whiskies.

E. H. CHASE & CO'S
KENTUCKY WHISKIES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"ACME."

Business Cards.

West Side Stone Yard,
At foot of Jackson-st.

ABNER TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Room 12 McCormick Block.

Flour.

Choice Flour.
FOSTER & LEE,

Trusses, &c.

TRUSSES, ETC.

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL.

General Notices

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SETH WEBSTER,

HARRIS WEBSTER.

STRAWBERRIES!

SALT PICKLES

Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED IN BREWING.

WANTED

LIFE INSURANCE.

Removal.

REMOVAL.
H. M. HIGGINS & CO.

TEALL & FISHER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 150 Washington-st.

MEAD & COE,
Real Estate Agents,

REMOVAL.
SMITH BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.
CHAS. KAUFFELD
397 South State-st.

REMOVED.
GEORGE H. FROST, Surveyor,
To Room 12, Commercial Building.
S. W. Cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

JEWETT & JACKSON
Removed to 118 Dearborn-st.,
OVER THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. Business and Work.

JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

Champagne Wines.

C. H. PIELSTICKER & CO.,
137 Lake-st.,
IMPORTERS
OF
Clarets, Burgundy, Rhine Wines, Moet de Chandon, G. H. Mumm & Co., Roederer's Carte Blanche, St. Marceaux & Co. Champagnes, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Port Wines, Madeira, and Whiskeys. Also a Choice Stock of
CIGARS, FRUITS, AND FANCY GROCERIES.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S
Champagne Wines
OF THE CELEBRATED
VINTAGE OF 1865
SCHULTZE & TAILER,
20 Beaver-st., New York.

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT'S
ROOFING.

Barrett's Felt and Composition
Roofing Material,
ALSO, DEALERS IN
Paving Cement and Coal Tar.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL
OFFICE,
124 LaSalle-st.,
(Oriental Building). CHICAGO.

WHITACRE & RAYMOND,
Roofing Slates,
Plastic Slate,
Roofing Felt,
Roofing Composition,
Roofing Implements,
Sheathing Felt,
Paints for Farmers,
Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.
Office, 186 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Machinery, &c.

A. N. WOOD & CO
PORTABLE ENGINES

THE
"Improvement" Concrete Press,
For Manufacturing
ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONE.

LITTLE GIANT
Portable Concrete Press
BUILDING BLOCKS
NO BURNING!
C. & F. HAWKINS,

Drugs, &c.

J. H. REED & CO.,
32 LAKE-ST.,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS
FANCY GOODS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

Clothes Wringer.

THE UNIVERSAL
Clothes Wringer
"EXTRA."

JAMES R. RICE,
172 Lake-st., Chicago,

Hats, Caps, &c.

ELLIOTT & STRYKER'S
Dress Silk Hats
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Stockholders Meetings.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Gas Fixtures.

GAS FIXTURES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GAS FIXTURES.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
Payable in Gold.

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS,

500 AND 900 MILES

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

At the Company's Office, 20 Nassau-st.,

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

John J. Cisco, Treasurer,
NEW YORK.

Dissolution Notice

DISSOLUTION.

HARDENBERGH & PAGE,

PAGE, BRO. & CO.,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED

Billiard Tables.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY.
H. KLEEMANN & CO.,

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S
Standard American Billiard Tables.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.
NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,
J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Safes.

S. S. HARRIS,
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

Flour Cooler.

TO MILLERS.
JOHN GRAY'S
IMPROVED FLOUR COOLER

To Rent.

GOOD BASEMENT TO RENT

The Tribune.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Peoria Convention.

Of the seven names presented to the people of Illinois for State officers, by the Peoria Convention, four are the names of persons who were not candidates for nomination. (The members of the Penitentiary Commission are not included, as under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, a Commissioner is not an officer.) General Palmer was not a candidate for the office of Governor; Colonel Dougherty was not a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor; Mr. Rummel was not a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, and Colonel Bates was not a candidate for the office of Treasurer, or was so little in the attitude of a candidate that he expected to be struck by lightning (as there was abundant opportunity in the incessant thunderstorm at Peoria), rather than to be nominated for that office. Who shall say that we are not returning to the golden days of yore, when the office sought the man, and not the man the office? Colonel Ingersoll had remarked that he would beat any man for the office of Governor who was not a candidate. He was mistaken, but the keenness of the observation, as well as the drollery of the result, will save his friends from mortification, in view of his failure to accomplish an impossibility.

It had been evident to cool observers from the beginning that the people were determined to nominate General Palmer for the office of Governor. His nomination, under the circumstances, is a tribute of public confidence and respect of which he may well be proud. It is an evidence that in the hearts of the people there always lives a feeling of gratitude for faithful public service, and of admiration for high personal integrity. The people of Illinois know John M. Palmer, and will take upon themselves the duty of electing the gallant soldier and pure-minded statesman to the Chief Magistracy of the State he has done so much to honor in the field and in the council.

In addition to General Palmer, the convention selected and nominated from the ranks of the soldiers of Illinois, General Charles E. Lippincott for Auditor, General G. M. Bates for Treasurer, and General John A. Logan for Congressman at large. While one of these men—General Bates—was lying in prison at Andersonville, starving for food and undergoing martyrdom from his undressed wounds, and his colleagues were at the front, fighting for their country, John R. Eden and Bill O'Brien, and others on the Democratic ticket, were at home making speeches against any further "offensive" prosecution of the war, which they declared was a failure. The two parties now present representative men; the Republicans put forward Palmer, Logan, Bates and Lippincott, all soldiers of the Union, who are opposed by Eden, O'Brien, Shannon, and other opponents of the war, and making allies of the rebellion.

The platform is a clear and comprehensive statement of the issues before the people, and a bold and frank avowal of the principles of Freedom and national honor, which have marked the policy of the Republican party from its beginning to the present time. There is no equivocation or evasion in any of the resolutions, but the broad declaration that the national honor and credit, and the peace, freedom, and equality before the law of all freemen, must be preserved and maintained without abatement, without apology, and against all enemies, just as the National Union was maintained by arms against traitors and rebels. The man who reads that platform will have no doubt as to its meaning, nor as to the principles of the party, and no American can read it without feeling proud that there is one party in the country that dare assert the great principles of freedom, justice, and national faith, without fear of the consequences.

With such a platform, the Republicans of Illinois will ask the suffrages of the people for Grant and Palmer, and their comrades on the ticket, with an abiding confidence in the result.

The Peoria *Transcript* insinuates that the action of the convention was a rebuke to Cook County, a "smashing of the Chicago slate," and so forth. The delegates from Cook County went to Peoria with two things to accomplish, if practicable. The first and principal thing was to nominate General Palmer for Governor. There is not much room for doubt that this was accomplished. If any slate was smashed at that point, it was not a Chicago slate. The other thing which the Cook County delegates earnestly desired was the nomination of General George W. Smith, for Treasurer—a gallant soldier, a most faithful public officer, and an accomplished gentleman. A braver or truer spirit does not live than his. The Cook County delegates are prouder in their defeat in his defense than anybody can be in a triumph over him. The friends of a defeated candidate for Governor wreaked their vengeance upon Cook County by defeating General Smith. That is all there is of it. Their own good sense, when they shall have had time for reflection, will cause them to regret what they have done—not that the nominee for Treasurer is not abundantly worthy of the honor conferred upon him, but because they will see that the motive which led Cook County to cast her thirty-nine votes for General Palmer was a pure and unselfish one, and that the motive which led them to sacrifice General Smith was a low and unworthy one. We shall not return to this subject, but we cannot say less than this in reply to the insinuation of our Peoria contemporary. To allege that Dr. Canisius was the candidate of Cook County for Secretary of State in any other sense than that it was deemed prudent to have one person of German birth on the State ticket, is sheer foolishness. The Cook County delegates are just as well satisfied with Mr. Rummel as they would have been with Dr. Canisius.

Reduction of the Public Debt.

There are certain facts having a direct bearing upon the "burden" of the public debt, of which we all hear so much, which the people generally will understand and appreciate notwithstanding the labor of the Copperheads to suppress all truth on that subject.

Since April, 1865, when the war closed, over $250,000,000 of the national debt has been paid off. At that time our population was 34,000,000 and our debt $2,[illegible],000,000. The debt, therefore, amounted to $[illegible] per head of the whole population. During the three years which have passed since the war closed, our population has increased to 37,000,000, and the debt decreased to $2,500,000,000, making the national debt at present $67 per head—being a reduction of $13 for each inhabitant. The relative burden of the public debt is considerably reduced or increased upon each individual by the increase or reduction of the population. A debt of $100 owed by one person loses half its magnitude when borne by two, and becomes proportionately less when its burden is shared by five or ten persons. So with our public debt. The relative burden upon each person of the whole population is daily diminishing under the united operation of an increase of population and diminution of the debt itself. But if, during the next generation, there is not a dollar of the public debt paid, the relative proportion of that debt per head will continue to diminish most materially. The population of the United States increases in the ratio of three per centum per annum, compounded; and the per capita share of the public debt decreases in the same ratio. The population of the country increases at the rate of three per centum per annum, compounded, and, therefore, doubles every twenty-three years. In 1870 the population of the United States will be about 40,000,000, and, supposing there be no reduction of the present principal of the public debt before then, the average share per head of the population will be reduced to $60, or a reduction of $17 per head in five years. In one generation from the close of the war, the burden of the public debt will be reduced by the simple operation of an increase of the population, from $80 per head [illegible] to $40, and this without the payment of a dollar of the principal of the debt.

The increase and improvement of labor-saving machinery is forever reducing the cost of production, and of course rendering the burden of the debt comparatively easier. When the annual product of a man's labor is but equal to what he needs for his own consumption, a debt is necessarily oppressive; but when, owing to improved machinery, the same man can produce as much as two men did the year before, to the extent of the excess of his production beyond his own wants, the debt becomes less of a burden. Thus, while the increase of the population annually reduces the share of the debt per head, the increase of the means of production, in the hands of this ever-increasing body of laborers, still further reduces the burden of that debt as compared to the annual product of the country.

It is this steady increase of production; this regular appreciation of the values of all property; this regular increase of the producing population, which justifies Congress in reducing taxation so greatly. Already the tax upon incomes which, when taxed, yielded $200,000,000 a year, has been removed; and it is the [illegible] of wealth, population and production which will enable the government to continue the reduction of taxes without any loss of revenue. Next year the tax on incomes may be repealed; most certainly if there be any [illegible] the Excise law and [illegible] economies, one tax after another will fall off, until upon a few objects as [illegible] will be raised as the government will need. In the meantime the burden of the debt will be reduced per capita, and in proportion to the actual wealth of the country, and of the production, until it will cease to be of any oppressive weight upon any special or general interest of the nation.

Moral Insanity.

The testimony of the doctors in the Cole-Hiscock trial, like similar testimony given in murder trials within the last fifteen or twenty years, suggests the inquiry whether we are not all insane as often as we make a mistake—at least "morally insane" as often as we do wrong. The facility with which the medical gentlemen adjust an apparently scientific theory to the facts of an aggravated murder is something quite remarkable. One of these experts delivered himself at Albany of the following: "My theory is, that the will of the person is overborne, though he knows the act to be wrong. A person afflicted with moral insanity may do a thing he knows to be wrong, but has no control over himself, and hence is morally insane." Now this we take leave to pronounce unmitigated muddling of a plain matter. There is no such thing as moral insanity, except as the phrase may be used to describe the most wicked abandonment of the mind to deliberate crime. In any proper sense moral insanity is the last and worst stage of criminal intention, and merits the extreme penalty of the law for whatever deeds it prompts to. The really insane man is incapable of moral action—of action with conscious purpose. The man who can deliberate and purpose, and thus give his acts a moral quality, is not insane. If he knows what he is about, he is responsible. Craze intervenes only when the mind breaks down, and knowledge and will cease to be possible.

It is perfectly true that there may be an excited state of the brain, during which impulses to wrong may be very strong; but this state is not insanity. The will may be overborne by these impulses, as it habitually is in criminals, and yet not the smallest ground exist for a plea of insanity. The learned doctors may array technical terms, "melancholia," "dementia," &c., and tell their "theories," but the simple fact is that insanity does not begin until the mind loses conscious direction of itself. The man who yields to an overwhelming impulse is not insane, in the strict and proper sense. The lunatic has no power to weigh and to yield; he acts in a craze which destroys consciousness of the true nature of the act. Thousands of persons yield to violent impulses with an excuse to themselves that they are overborne and cannot help it, but this excuse is wholly without validity. Probably great numbers are encouraged to give way to criminal impulses by the extreme readiness with which medical theorists furnish the insanity plea. In particular, men who find their honor outraged allow themselves to go mad with great ease, and often in the most comfortable and orderly way, trusting to the popular assumption that they have a perfect right to be insane and shoot somebody. No criminals, in our opinion, are less entitled to the insanity dodge than these. The parade of "my theory" in their defence, by supposed "medical witnesses," is a stain upon the administration of criminal law, and a disgrace to the practitioners who allow themselves to be used for the confusion of juries with nonsense about "moral insanity."

The Rock Island Railroad Cases.

The public have but little interest in quarrels between stock-brokers, and would, in the great majority of instances, be glad to see both sides lose; and it is only when the losing party in a gambling and cornering enterprise transfers its quarrels from the stock boards to the courts of justice that the public interests become very seriously involved. The more recent method by which stock gamblers undertake to extricate themselves from the financial embarrassments of an exploded scheme, is by injunction. Formerly, when schemes miscarried, the unfortunate clique of operators either paid their losses like men, or, unable to do that, paid as far as their money went, took down their door-plates, sold their jewelry, retired from the stock board, and upon a limited borrowed capital did their small scalping on the very narrow theatre of a curb-stone. The injunction process is, however, much cheaper and easier, and also much meaner than the old method. It originated in the city of New York, but never obtained a very strong foothold there until, under the system of an elective judiciary, the patriots of the Five Points blossomed into representatives on the bench in the persons of such men as Cardozo and McCunn. For several months past, the bulls and bears of Wall street have transferred their warfare from the stock board to the courts of New York city. The weapons which they have used have been almost exclusively injunctions, and so plentifully have they employed this favorite missile, that the air has been darkened with them as they have been hurled to and fro, from first one Judge and then another. Quite recently these gamblers' quarrels have assumed a public interest which they never before possessed, for the reason that, in their efforts to obtain control of a railroad and its direction, a clique of stock operators would enjoin the completion or construction of a road in which the public were deeply interested, upon some manufactured charge of mismanagement, upon which a Court would be asked to enjoin the expenditure of money, and to appoint a receiver, into whose hands all the assets and effects of a great corporation should be passed.

Thus, when the present management of the New York & Erie Railroad contemplated the completion of a full broad-gauge between the city of New York and Chicago, affording a healthy and vitally essential competition with the vast consolidated power of the New York Central which had passed under the control of Vanderbilt, and who also desired to obtain the control of the Erie Road as well, the injunction remedy was resorted to, and a facile Judge was found in the city of New York, ready to assist Vanderbilt in his scheme, and willing to employ the process of the court for that purpose.

Vanderbilt goes into the market, buys Erie stock, or furnishes some tool with it, and upon the stock thus purchased for the very purpose of giving them a footing in court, a bill is filed and an injunction granted.

Not long since, for the purpose of completing the connection of the Rock Island Road to Council Bluffs, and thus opening up the market of a vast extent of rich and fruitful country, the Directors of that road caused to be issued, and Mr. Tracy, its President, caused to be sold, 49,000 shares of new stock of the company, for which nearly five millions of dollars was realized, and placed to the credit of the company, and is now held for the purpose of completing the road. The fact of the issue of the stock was necessarily kept secret; had it not been it could not have been sold upon anything like such favorable terms. Immediately, however, that the stock was sold, [illegible] had been engaged in manœuvring a corner, and in gaining in the interests of rival lines the control of the Rock Island Road, finding their schemes thus summarily brought to grief, flew to the courts of New York city for relief, and for a time injunctions against Tracy, at the suits of these injured innocents, were thicker than the leaves of autumn. Thus great public interests were tied up by New York city courts. But one Judge in New York, however, afforded these bitten stock gamblers any real comfort, and that Judge was Cardozo. The injunction machinery was thereupon removed to Chicago.

A Mr. *[illegible]*, who bought none of the new stock, and, as holder of the old, was injured—a citizen of Connecticut—files a bill in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the company from using any portion of the money realized from the sale of the new stock.

After him comes Mr. *[illegible]*, a newly made martyr, whose stock has been purchased since the issue of the new stock, and for the express purpose of giving him a standing in court.

Both these gentlemen ask that no portion of the five millions shall be expended in the completion of the road, and that a receiver shall be appointed to take charge of its assets and affairs.

It is this application that has been argued for several days past in the United States Court, and the argument of which has just been completed.

☞ There is a class of writing that falls under the description of "blatherskite." The *Journal's* article entitled "Ireland and Free Trade" is a good specimen of it. What the writer is driving at cannot be gathered from a perusal of it. It seems to be something about a statute of Henry VII. called Poyning's law, and some other statute enacted during the reign of George I.—matters that have no more to do with the scheme of the high tariff ring than the gunpowder plot of Guy Fawkes, or the Cock-lane ghost, described by Dr. Johnson.

[illegible] consists in leaving the exchanges of products free and untaxed. That the consumer pays the tax is as certain as that he purchases and consumes the taxed goods. The tax is not paid out of the goods, but out of the earnings and wages of the purchaser. A tariff is nothing but a tax on the earnings of the person who buys the imported article. The notion that a duty on an import "protects" the consumer and is paid by the producer, is akin to the old, exploded belief that the earth stood still and the sun and stars revolved around it, because it seemed so to the eye. An ignorant or shallow-minded person is apt to suppose that a tax on a foreign commodity is paid by the foreigner, and therefore "protects" the home producer, when in point of fact the tax comes out of the [illegible]. The ancients believed [illegible] revolve around the earth, and that the foreigner from whom we purchase pays the duties levied on the goods. As well reason with such people on the gross absurdity of their notions as with Hindoos on their idolatry.

Sectarian Appeals to the State for Money.

The bills before the New York Legislature making donations to schools and churches and other institutions of a denominational character, is provoking general attention. The Common Council of New York city have, very fortunately, no power to assess taxes or make special appropriations. All their estimates for city expenses have to be passed in the form of a law by the State Legislature. There have been for many years annual appropriations for charitable purposes, but this year the effort to get money for such purposes has been unprecedented. Two bills have been passed by the Democratic branch of the General Assembly, one called the Public Charity bill and the other a chapter of "donations" in the annual assessment and appropriations for the city. The whole amount thus given for sectarian purposes in the name of "charity" is $800,000. Of this, $100,000 is appropriated for "medical dispensaries" or several schools, and for hospitals under sectarian control; a remission of $21,000 of past taxation to a number of churches of all denominations, and the remainder is voted to asylums of various kinds, sectarian schools, homes, benevolent associations, industrial establishments, missions, aids, and other institutions belonging to the churches. This money is voted directly for the support of these church institutions, or to aid in constructing buildings for them. Of this sum there are about $[illegible] voted to Roman Catholic Churches, and their schools, asylums, hospitals and other charities under the control of the clergy of some religious order of that Church. About half the amount is voted for charitable purposes not under sectarian control, and the remainder is distributed among institutions, more or less sectarian, of the various denominations. The fact that the Roman Catholic schools and institutions are numerous in and about New York, and that there is a direct appropriation to each of them, from the public treasury, making the enormous aggregate of $[illegible], has produced an alarm, and the newspapers of all parties are unanimous in demanding a discontinuance of the whole system, on the ground that it is not just to raise money by taxation to support any ecclesiastical or theological system, organization or school.

The attempt this year to increase the large sums annually donated heretofore will have the effect in all probability of breaking up the whole system. A Roman Catholic is fully justified in protesting against being taxed to raise money to endow Protestant asylums, build Protestant churches, aid Young Men's Christian Associations, or provide homes for the friendless; these being Protestant institutions which hold his faith as repulsive, he cannot honestly be taxed to support them. How can he therefore ask that Protestants be taxed to support Roman Catholic institutions, whether they be schools, asylums, nunneries, or convents? The question answers itself. The moment the government undertakes to dole out charity, it encourages pauperism, and stops the voluntary charity which is alone worthy of the name. Of the many hundred stately churches, orphan asylums, colleges, schools, convents, hospitals, houses of refuge and other charitable institutions which are held by the Catholic Church in and about New York city, there is not one which does not count among those who have contributed to its endowment and support Protestants of various denominations. As long as these charities deserve support they will never perish for the want of liberal donations voluntarily rendered. So with all other charities—they thrive best when supported voluntarily. The moment the State is drawn upon they lose their claim upon the liberal and become paupers, and themselves an odious tax upon the people.

There is no room for any middle ground on this subject. Sectarian schools, sectarian charities and religious education must be supported by the voluntary system, and not by taxation upon the general public. Once violate this rule in favor of any sect and we are cast loose upon a system of the most reckless expenditure for no possible end. The State cannot discriminate in favor of one form of church government without doing injustice to all others. This it has no right to do. It has no right to tax the Presbyterian to support a Catholic school; nor the Israelite to support the Presbyterians; nor the Methodists to support the Catholic; nor the Nothingarian the Sectarian. The law protects all forms of religion, Christian, Spiritual, Jewish and all others, and all the minor divisions of each of them; but for their support and education as religious bodies, they must look elsewhere than to the State for the means of living.

This proposed bill in the New York Legislature will, by its failure, probably put an end to the whole system of State contribution to sectarian purposes, as it ought to be everywhere. Taxation should only be for as few indispensable objects as possible, and all else should be left for individual action. No money should be raised by taxation for private expenditure; and no institutions, not managed and controlled by persons appointed or removable by the government, should ever be the recipient of a penny of public money.

☞ The general commiseration of which Lord Cranborne is just now the object, affords striking evidence of the very low position of the House of Lords. By the death of his father the noble lord succeeds, at the age of thirty-eight, to vast wealth and ancient honors, and yet is generally pitied because he must go up from the Commons to a seat with the Peers. In the lower House, where he sat on the Tory benches, he was a leader second only to Disraeli. In honest Toryism he was not second to the Premier even, but superior to him, and destined to secure the Tory leadership upon Disraeli's fall from power. His speech, after Disraeli's accession to the premiership, was a powerful invective against the dishonest usurper of Tory chieftainship, and clearly foreshadowed the rise of Cranborne, in the Tory ranks, as Disraeli should be pushed aside by political defeat. His great ability and marked honesty, with the lack of able men in the Tory party gave promise of a career in the Commons on which even able men have rarely had the opportunity to enter at his age. All this is changed by the so-called elevation of Lord Cranborne to the Peers. He can make no more speeches in the great arena of the Commons. Even if he should ever be Premier, he cannot become the leader of the lower House. The upper House affords no field for eloquence, and no chance for popular leadership. It is an asylum of rank, and deserted at that. Debate there is a mere farce; not half a dozen persons of any importance as legislators can usually be found in its meetings; and popular respect has deserted it not less than its own members. Hence the lamentable fact that an able statesman is almost lost to the country by inheriting a seat with the Peers. The contrast of such an institution with our own Senate is generally perceived by the people of England, and probably not many years will pass before the ancient English House of Lords will be replaced by an upper House very like our own.

☞ The Committee on Resolutions in the Peoria Convention were of the opinion (unanimously we believe) that the question of impeachment had passed beyond the domain of political action. Being now a judicial question, and a question certain to be concluded within a few days, and the decision being doubtful, it was deemed inappropriate to make it a part of a platform which is to last not only through the coming campaign but until the next Republican State Convention shall assemble. While there may be some persons who would have preferred that the convention should decide the question of impeachment for the Senate, and incur the risk of deciding it in a contrary way from the Senate, we are sure that a very large majority of the party will approve the course adopted by the convention.

☞ The Austrian army scheme just proposed tells a terrible story of the condition of Europe. Every citizen from twenty to thirty-four is liable to five years' service in the active army, five in the reserve, and four more in the landwehr. In case of a levy en masse, which may be ordered in case of invasion or any similar necessity, all males between eighteen and forty are liable to service. The entire able-bodied population of the country is thus put under arms. [illegible] exoneration nor substitution is permitted. France and Prussia are doing substantially the same thing. The prospect of peace grows very dark in the presence of such armaments as these.

On learning that the city tax-levy for New York contained an appropriation of $5,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association, its President telegraphed to Albany as follows:

Lieutenant Governor S. L. Woodford, President of Senate, Albany:

We are informed the tax-levy for this city, now before your body, includes a gift of five thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, made without our application or knowledge. We respectfully ask that the same be stricken from the bill, on the ground that all appropriations to religious bodies are, in our opinion, contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and opposed to the voluntary Christian system to which our organization looks for support.

For the Board of Directors,
W. E. Dodge, Jr., President.
New York, May 1, 1868.

ABYSSINIA.

An Account of the March of the British Army Under Robert Napier.

The Advance Against Magdala.

Novel Features and Incidents of the Campaign.

A Strange Country and Its Strange People.

The Peculiarly Wild Scenery of Abyssinia.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], Lake Ashangee, Africa, Woggerat, Abyssinia, March 18.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

No American, I presume, will deny that it was incumbent upon the British Government to send a force to release its incarcerated Envoy in Abyssinia, not only to sustain the dignity and honor of a great empire, but for the sake of Christianity, as several of its ministers were kept in chains by a barbarous king. Though Theodore is called a barbarous tyrant for thus maltreating foreign agents, there are many reasons for justification of the conduct of a barbarian king placed in such strait as he was. Not many years before he had sallied forth from the mountainous districts of Kuara, with legions as eager as himself for conquest, and made head against his father-in-law. As this vision of glory and conquest was realized, thoughts of universal reformation of his distracted country flashed across his mind. He resolved upon uniting the petty provinces, whose chiefs were perpetually at war with each other and harassed by the ferocious Gallas, who, like the predatory Comanches, tortured and slaughtered wherever they went.

KING THEODORE'S AMBITION.

Those who knew Theodore six years ago say that he was a generous and princely person, kind and affable to his subjects, of undisputed courage, and having an ardent wish of benefiting his country by every means. For two years there was peace throughout all Ethiopia, and wonderful advances were made by the natives in the modern arts. Artisans had been invited from Europe at liberal wages to teach his subjects. European manufactures, manufactories for gunpowder, and iron foundries had been erected. Looms for the manufacture of cloth were also imported, and schools and churches were established in several of the largest cities. Suddenly the King's temper changed. He thought he perceived in the crowds of agents sent by the English Government some sinister designs; Cameron, the Consul, an intriguing man, was a special object of espionage on the part of the King's spies, until finally orders were given for his seizure and imprisonment.

HOW HIS SCHEMES OF AGGRANDIZEMENT WERE THWARTED.

King Theodore's schemes of aggrandizement received a check from the date of his imprisonment of the English Consul, the travellers, and the missionaries who were in Abyssinia. His darling ideas of Christianizing Egypt seem destined never to reach their fulfilment, and the prophecy respecting his deliverance of Palestine from the hands of the Moslems can never be verified. His most cherished aspirations have been frustrated on account of the expedition now in Abyssinia. The English ministers have been much to blame that they did not send a reply to Theodore's letter asking for explanation and demanding some sort of a guarantee that they would not disturb his country. His demand, though certainly extraordinary, they would not answer, and the prisoners were allowed to languish in captivity subjected to the annoyances which a jealous monarch could inflict. The English Government then set about organizing an expedition to release the prisoners by force, which the Abyssinian monarch, according to all accounts, is well prepared to meet, though at a time when every province in his vast empire is up in arms against him. The King is harassed and annoyed on all sides, which has changed him from the kind and affable prince to a tyrant who invents the most horrible tortures to punish his rebellious subjects. In spite of the dangers and wars by which he is surrounded, with his country invaded by a force superior to his own, armed with the best weapons of war, the Emperor confronts them all with a courage which is really praiseworthy. Since he first received the proclamations of war sent by the English Government, Theodorus has swept with his army from the plateaus of Woggara, on the extreme west, through the mountainous districts of Lasta and Semen, which bound his country on the north, to Woggerat on the west, and through the wild country of the Gallas on the south, conquering and subduing as he went, until now he has chosen his position and is prepared to meet the "boastful English," as he calls them.

Before this present expedition had been organized, many members of the House of Lords wished to meet Theodore's demands in a proper spirit, partly convinced that the prisoners could be released without resorting to force; but their objections were overruled by the reports of Russian progress in India, and the influence such progress might have upon the natives. It is a well known fact that any subject touching the English possessions in India is a very delicate one with the English, and the mischief done to their prestige by leaving the travellers Stoddart and Connolly to their fate in the dungeons of Bokhara and the cause of the Bhootan war were subjects brought to influence those peers who were still chary of plunging into war for the release of a few Englishmen.

Such is a brief history of the causes of the war in Abyssinia. What has been done toward the consummation of the mission I presume has been published in your columns already, and I therefore will proceed with giving you the details of what is being done.

THE MARCH AGAINST MAGDALA.

Four days ago the British army left their camp at Antalow and proceeded on the line of march to Magdala, distant 130 miles. Here, on the shores of Lake Ashangee, is to be the fourth depot, at which place we will probably stay three or four days before proceeding to Magdala. The view of the country obtainable from the high plateau of Antalow prepared us in a great measure for the difficulties of the route ahead, but few conjectured them to be so formidable as they appeared to be. The highest peak visible from Antalow was the Amba Aleggi, where the Coist of Woggerat, the province through which we are now travelling, was then fortified. The Amba, though apparently not over ten miles from the last depot, proved to be three days' march, and, in the long fatiguing ascent up its steep sides, scores of animals died. Even the elephants gave signs of exhaustion, and fears were entertained that many of these useful animals would also perish. However, after incredible effort, the elephants were masters of the situation, and reached in safety the summit of the plateau at the base of the peak which formed the fortress. The camels were found to be perfectly useless in mountainous districts, and an order was issued that they should be kept conveying supplies on the table land between Senafe and Antalow. The soldiers also fell out of the ranks and tumbled under the shadow of the juniper, completely exhausted. The march up the slopes of the mountain to the top of the plateau occupied five hours. Having gained the summit, the road wound around the rocky peak of Amba Aleggi, and then descended into a valley, which glowed in a landscape of surpassing beauty. A more striking contrast could hardly be conceived than that presented before us, between the valley lying so deep below us, smiling in all pastoral freshness, and the rugged rock looming up in sullen majesty. We could easily trace the Salasso in its meandering course, by the silvery gleam of its ruffled waters. The dense verdant foliage of the trees on its banks seemed a cool shade, inviting repose to the weary English soldiers.

Looking up at the naked outlines of the rock above our heads, one could hardly believe that it contained five hundred men, with provisions for four months, but such was the fact. Welda Yasous, or, in plain English, the Son of Jesus, the Chief of Woggerat, had defied both Kussai, Chief of Tigre, and Wagshum Gobazye, at the same time, but latterly he had listened to some proposition made to him by the latter Chief, and was rather inclined to form an alliance against their mutual enemy, Prince Kussai. Kussai dared not bring his army up the long defile which we had passed through, because Yasous could have annihilated it before it could reach the summit of the plateau with his musketeers. And if successful in reaching the plateau no advantage could have been gained, for to acquire a footing on the peak, 150 feet of perpendicular sheer rock would have to be scaled, in the face of the fire of five hundred [illegible], celebrated for their bull dog like courage and the precision of their aim. It may easily be guessed that Kussai, who is his own historian, with his 40,000 men will not essay the seemingly impossible task of capturing the Amba.

NIGHT IN CAMP.

It was late in the evening before the army reached the camp, after thirteen miles march, while hundreds of the baggage animals were left on the other side of the mountains, a prey to the leopards and cheetahs roaming around, making the calm night hideous with their cries. Baboons and hyenas with their deep howls joined in the strange chorus, causing the frightened coolies to seek each other's society rather than brave the [illegible] of the hungry beasts alone. Sentinels pacing their beats outside of the camp, and looking toward the bright southern cross in the heavens, thinking of home and friends far away, were often startled by hearing the deep growls of a lion in some contiguous haunts. In the gloomy shadows which the gigantic rocks cast, while the oven-like landscape was lighted by a pale moon, a fearful din of sounds were heard, which caused many a superstitious hearted son of the Scottish Highlands to grow more ghastly still, while ever and anon the watchful cry of a native sentry on the Amba Aleggi came pealing down the hills in the clear night, recalling him to himself. I never realized fully how lonely a stranger is in a foreign country until that night when walking outside of a tent surrounded by a sleeping army, as foreign as the natives of Abyssinia.

As the baggage of the army had not all arrived, we were obliged to halt for one day at the village of Attila. A good deal of suffering was the result of this backwardness of the transport train, many of the soldiers being compelled to go without food for twenty-four hours. It is very apparent that if it was an European power that the English were warring against, their progress could have been prevented very effectively. Theodorus, instead of fighting in the different passes, has adopted the Abyssinian method, and betakes himself to the most inaccessible point in Abyssinia, Dalanta, sixteen miles from Magdala, from whence he can shower three hundred pounders from his mountain eyrie upon the invaders. He has lined the edge of the rock upon which he has camped with immense boulders, to hurl down upon the English, and there is not the least doubt but that the capture of Theodore will be a task involving much bloodshed.

[illegible] NAPIER'S [illegible]

At [illegible] our halt at Attila, Yasous [illegible] him from General Napier [illegible] eyrie, and [illegible] accompanied by [illegible] musketeers and fifty spearmen. On his arrival Captain Speedy, the Abyssinian traveller, introduced him to the Commander-in-Chief, after which the Chief, with great ceremony, was shown to a chair in the marquee. Buria Gubbe, his brother, accompanied him. Having gone through the usual salutations, Sir Robert Napier [illegible] to assure the Chief that he was delighted to see him, and hoped that his coming to the English camp so readily was a proof of his friendly intent, and that he would be pleased to see his subjects of Woggerat bring in supplies of corn, cattle and honey in abundance, as they had plenty of dollars to pay for such things. Yasous said that he had already given orders to that effect. He also said: "I wish to keep the peace with you, but as Kussai, of Tigre, is assembling his forces to give me battle, I fear that my good wishes will not aid you much, for in the event of a war between us two, your baggage animals and stragglers must suffer;" to which Sir Robert Napier replied that he had thought of such things [illegible], and had taken his precautions beforehand by requesting Kussai to refrain from war while the English were in the country, and as Kussai had given his promise not to make war, Yasous must be mistaken in supposing that he was going to fight him. The Chief said that he had reliable information of the fact, but if Sir Robert wished to prevent such a war, he ought to send a letter at once to Kussai urging him not to break his promise; it was a duty which devolved upon the English General, for, said he, "You are the rhinoceros who have ploughed through the jungle and plowed up the land. As you have cleared the bush Kussai has but to follow in your footsteps, and he will be in the middle of my country. Formerly I was able to hold my own against Kussai. I had 1,500 musketeers and a thousand spearmen. Some have deserted over to my ally, Wagshum Gobazye, and many have gone to Kussai's camp. I therefore look to you to keep the peace between us."

On being asked whether Theodore would stop and fight the English or retreat into his fastnesses, Buria Gubbe, Yasous' brother, replied that there was no doubt that Theodore would run away at the sight of their army. But they both agreed that Abyssinia had not seen a greater or a braver negus for many a century. General Napier remarked that it was curious that such a brave King would run away without fighting when he had an army of 10,000 men. Upon which Yasous smilingly said: "Ask Barha Feleece (a title given by Theodorus to Captain Speedy); he can tell you, as he knows him well." Captain Speedy was of the opinion that he would fight, which was endorsed by Welda Yasous and his brother. General Merewether, on hearing this contradictory opinion, asked what they meant by saying that he would fight now, when they had but just said that Theodore would run away; to which Yasous returned answer that Buria had only done it to please the General.

The presents were then brought out to be distributed, consisting of a rifle, several pounds of powder, and some carpets for the Woggerat Chief, with a double-barrelled shot-gun for his brother.

Before taking leave the Chief expressed a wish to see the elephants, and accordingly fifty of these monstrous animals were brought up before Napier's tent, walking in a circle, single file, with the [illegible] and the mahouts on their backs. By direction of the General the mahouts made them perform several interesting tricks, such as salaaming, kneeling and hopping, which pleased Yasous and his brother greatly.

As soon as they retired two Azubo Galla Chiefs appeared, and were introduced in due form to Generals Sir Robert Napier and Sir Charles Staveley. The Galla Sheiks said that they had come to see the Feringhees, of whom report spoke well; that they were as kind to the Christians as to the Mahometans; that they were of the latter creed, and wished to make friends with the English; and, as a proof of their good will, they had brought presents, according to the custom of their country when visiting the [illegible] or Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief returned their courteous greeting, with kind and dignified remarks expressive of a wish to be at peace with all sects and tribes in Abyssinia but the King of the country against whom they were marching for the purpose of war. For the work in which he was to be engaged he had brought soldiers armed with the best weapons of war—such guns as Ethiopia had never seen before. Nubos, the principal Galla, then said in the quaint, oriental phraseology: "A stone flies through the air when thrown from a sling and it falls. A bullet flies farther and it falls, seldom reaching its object; but welcome news never falls until it reaches the ears of men. I heard good things of you. I have entered a Sheik's tent and heard welcome words. The camps of the house-dwellers shall be well supplied with grain for your men and cattle."

The chiefs were presented with $30 and 20 rupees each, besides two pieces of red cloth. Nubos then unbuckled his [illegible] or yataghan and laid it at Napier's feet, saying: "Here is my weapon as a proof of my friendship. May Allah enable you to teach the Negus Negarite and obtain your heart's desire." Having said which both Galla Sheiks made their salaams and departed for their own country to spread the news of their reception in the camp of the Feringhees.

I have thus been particular in describing the above incidents that you may have an insight into some of the characters by which we are surrounded. Day after day chiefs come from a far distance to visit the white faces, many of whom never saw a white man before. Women [illegible] shriek with delight on beholding such lovely forms clad in such a range of rich costumes. Young girls are curious to feel the white skin of the Feringhees, and continue to come unperceived near a soldier, and slyly touch him. Naked urchins press forward timidly, and gaze with serious little faces at the strange forms of the invaders. Long beards and smooth faces are the delight of the women, who clap their hands with glee when they catch a glimpse of these men most favored by the gods.

THE PROSPECT.

We are but eighty miles from Magdala, or six days' march. No long delays will be made between here and the fortress, though, probably, fifteen days will elapse before we make our appearance before its walls. From what I can judge of the country around here, Magdala must be a formidable place, which will require months to bring its garrison to terms. However, a few days will decide the results of the expedition. The inhabitants of the villages in the neighborhood of Dalanta resist his oppression to the utmost, which causes him to burn their villages, putting all prisoners to the sword, or otherwise torturing them in a most horrible manner.

From the uncertain information received from his camp it seems that numbers daily desert from him, while he remains fortifying his position, determined to fight. He has told his soldiers that it has been prophesied that before his death he should win a glorious victory which should establish him on his throne. He is confident that the English will be defeated, and that the day when he shall win the victory is rapidly approaching. Universal peace is to reign throughout his empire when the victory shall have been gained, and now that the English are pushing on to Magdala, the interest is increasing. A vast sum of money has been expended already, and unless the deliverance of the captives can be effected before the last day of May we shall be locked within the deep passes of Abyssinia by the rains, subjected to assaults from all the Gallas for a period of four months.

STANLEY.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Glimpses of Literature, Art and Fashion—A Morning Wedding—New Pictures at the Academy of Design—"Wind and Whirlwind."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Although April has had so many cold days, and so many sharp winds, and so many clouds, the irresistible fate of spring has brought all its joyous things to life, and May-day will find her "field of the cloth of gold," and her fragrant coronets, and her winged choristers awaiting her.

The colors of spring, too, are upon the promenade, and, if the ladies, like May-day children, had chosen their emblematic flowers, we could not more easily classify them, as roses, and heliotropes, and marigolds, and pansies, and blue-bells, and forget-me-nots. The use in costume of the complimentary tint is more than ever prevalent. No rose is without its reflex tint of pale lilac; no orange marigold without its rim of purple; no pansy without gold; no blue forget-me-nots without its flecks of rose color. But the exquisite delicacy with which nature blends these contrasts in the garments of her children has not yet been reached by her fractious pupil fashion and, in the rage for contrasts, we see some startling dresses, which make us wonder how the wearers feel in them, and "what the butterflies say between their wings."

A MORNING WEDDING.

At a morning wedding—and there have been many in April—it were worth one's while to reach the church early; and to look down from the gallery, for half an hour before the coming of the bride, upon the minor entrances—commenting a little after the manner of Sartor Resartus, and pleasantly lulled, meanwhile, with the low preludes of the organ, reserving its triumphant outbursts for the eventful moment, while softly caressing our fancy with a plaintive serenade, or with some tender strain, perhaps like that in which the youthful "cherubim" portrays his bewildering agitations.

Enter a father and mother in demi-toilette, and daughter in full dress—full dress taking the lead. It is a trailing skirt of white silk, with an over-dress of tulle, cut in three shawl-shaped parts (one worn en tablier), bordered with pink velvet and laced together at the sides with cross-bars of wide lace; clusters of Normandy roses and sprigs of larkspur up the front, and on the shoulders; the corsage low with a bertha of lace and pink velvet; hair elaborately frizzed and adorned with a jewelled butterfly.

Enter a matron, *[illegible]*, in a dress of violet silk, with ruffled train and mantle of the same, with long ends trimmed with black lace, and a pelerine hood, square-shaped, also of black lace; a bonnet of maize color, trimmed with narrow ribbons and pearl buckles, and a veil of white lace dropped over the face, and fastened above the *chignon* to fall upon the shoulders; a white satin parasol and maize-colored gloves. Accompanying her two young girls dressed exactly alike—under-dresses of Metternich green, with one broad ruffle and three folds around the skirt, and corsage buttoned to the throat, and tight sleeves buttoned nearly to the elbow, with over dresses of silver gray cut in the Pompadour style, and with flowing sleeves, one belt trimmed with green in shape of buckles, and skirt looped with green cord so as to form six scallops, edged with puffings of gray silk, and deep fringe; gray toques with tufts of green feathers.

Enter an old lady, with her little golden-haired grandchild. Old lady, in black silk with [illegible] hair shawl touching the ground, and black lace bonnet, ornamented with steel- and bunches of steel-and-gilt, nearly concealed in lace. Child, in turquoise-blue, with a redingote of wine-colored cloth, bordered with Japanese embroidery [illegible] with many colors [illegible] Valenciennes [illegible].

Enter two young ladies [illegible] at intervals up the middle of the breadths; a point-lace shawl, held gracefully off the shoulders by long loops of satin ribbon; a fanchon coiffure composed of jasmine and violets, with barbes of point lace; the hair in braids and ringlets a la Ninon. The other, in a simple walking suit, short skirt and [illegible] of navy-blue silk, trimmed with inch-wide bias cording with orange satin, and fastened with buttons of deadened gold; bonnet of fine straw, with trailing clusters of rowan and saffron berries, and loops of narrow blue ribbon.

But the half-hour passes ere we are aware. Hundreds of guests have come, in all degrees and all varieties of dress. Suddenly the sunshine breaks through April clouds and streams vaguely through the oriels and spirals of stained glass; the clergymen appear in their white robes; the music springs up from its reverie and peals forth a joyous chime; the hundred faces turn expectant and the bride has come.

How she was dressed, I am sure, you know. At the last wedding there were seven bridesmaids in white tulle and veils, and sashes nearly half a yard wide, four pink and three blue, following the lily-white bride to meet the groom and groomsmen at the altar, where all doubtless were called, but only two were chosen to enter that enviable state

"Within whose circuit is Elysium
And all the poets feign of bliss and joy."

For, as Nathalie whispered radiantly, "They married for love."

ART.

The annual exhibition at the Academy of Design, of whose five hundred pictures no very clear idea could be formed at the reception, has since engrossed the studious hours of a rainy morning—revealing a few fine pictures, many interesting ones, some unworthy of their frames, and one so execrable as to deserve the penetrating criticism which, inflicted on the face of it, has seriously damaged the nose of its unfortunate heroine.

Gifford's beautiful golden picture we have already described to you, and near it is Grey's "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," which, you remember, was in his studio last winter, and which, in its adherence to the idea of "petite," recalls Michelet's description of "the Little Wonder" who possessed a thousand arts, and a thousand varied graces.

"The Boy Lincoln," by Eastman Johnson, gives a vivid scene of the kitchen of a "backwoods" home, at whose hearth the boy, alone with his book, is reading intently by the glowing firelight.

"The Double Shadow," by Boughton, is a mystic love-scene, painted in softly blending colors. Two shadows are on the grass, but you see that when that pretty milkmaid has moved her pail into the other hand, and her handsome, bashful lover has taken one step forward, and one step nearer, the shadows will be but one.

Two noticeable pictures by Walter Satterlee are "The Monk Felix Listening to the Song of the Angelic Bird," (from Longfellow's Golden Legend), and "Fra Angelico Painting His Angels"—the latter is especially suggestive and beautiful.

WIND AND WHIRLWIND.

Does it please you ever to take up "the last new novel," and, although ere you have completed a dozen pages, you find yourself exclaiming at its folly, its coarseness, or its preposterous situations, to be hurried along, impelled by some spell which you can hardly define, from page to page, leaving not a word unread, from beginning to end? Then take up "Wind and Whirlwind."

Thus runs the story, and the author having the merit of never losing sight of his plot, hurries us through it, as by an underground railroad, with the least possible allowance of scenery, sunshine and refreshment.

An honest Jerseyman, with an ugly dog, bound with cabbages and potatoes for Washington Market, in the city of New York, finds at the wayside, and takes into his wagon, a half-dead woman, and a little girl named Lulu. Arrived at the market, at an early hour, the woman, saying that she wants to find a man named Percival, leaves her benefactor, and, taking the child with her, goes through the unknown city to a doorstep, where she lies down and dies. The name on the door is Percival. An English servant discovers her at day-break, and calls the policemen, who carry her and her little girl to the station house. Then the woman is buried and her locket, marked "S. E. E. P.," is given by the authorities to an Irishwoman who adopts the child. This Irishwoman is very poor; her husband, called "The Duke," is an organ-grinder, and her two sons make themselves immediately useful by finding the Jerseyman's ugly dog, which they give to Lulu.

Meantime Mr. Percival hears of the mother and child, and, being a rich man and dissatisfied with his handsome wife, who is childless, he wishes to adopt this particular little waif, and tries ineffectually to find her. His memory is awakened by the incident and he goes to Pennsylvania to trace the history of Sarah Eustis, whom he once fancied he loved and afterwards abandoned. No trace can he find; the family is dispersed and the only remaining member is Sarah's brother Tom, who recognizes Percival, and some time after his departure, chases him and gets near enough to him to curse him loudly, when the horses run away. The carriage is broken to pieces, Percival lies like one dead, and nothing is left whole but his hat, marked "Babe," which straightway fits the inquiring head of the now dogless Jerseyman, into whose house the unconscious man is taken, and by whose wit Mrs. Percival is found, and brought from her elegant mansion to New Jersey to nurse her husband, whose love it has become her ruling passion to win. His love, by careful nursing, she wins, and, after his recovery, desiring to augment it, determines to adopt a child. Going forth to avenue A—, she finds Lulu, and, having dressed her nicely, she presents her to her husband as their adopted niece. While this is occurring, Tom Eustis is growing rich in Pennsylvania, and meditates revenge. So much for The Wind—and now for The Whirlwind.

Mrs. Percival becomes jealous of Lulu, and her husband becomes cold to the wife, and clings to the child, who grows up to be a beautiful girl. Having arranged for an afternoon walk with her uncle, she misses him at the meeting place (from which he has been detained by business), and is beguiled by a strange man to enter a carriage which he says her uncle has sent for her. This man is in the employ of Tom Eustis, who now, working his revenge upon Percival, has Lulu taken to a dreadful house, from whose attic window she drops a paper inscribed "Lulu—Help," directly on to the hand-organ of the Duke, who as soon as possible, releases her, and takes her to his attic to be nursed through a fever. In due time restored to Mr. and Mrs. Percival, a large party is given by them for Lulu's benefit, when she is introduced to a Mr. Redfield, who becomes her lover. Mrs. Percival, believing Redfield to be a rich man, and from motives of jealousy desiring that Lulu should marry, notwithstanding the disapproval of Mr. Percival, assists "the courtship." And on the very day when Mr. Percival (having found on the previous night the locket worn by Lulu, marked "S. E. E. P."—that is Sarah Eustis and Edward Percival)—has gone down town to make the Duke's wife confess the parentage of Lulu, Mrs. Percival gets up a party for the races; and after the race leaves Lulu alone with Redfield, who is in reality Tom Eustis, and who, having driven with his prize far into the night and with a raging storm, expresses his desire of revenge, when she escapes and goes on foot to the cottage of the Jerseyman, who starts homeward with her, at her request. Before morning they meet Mr. Percival in the road looking for Lulu, and he reveals to her that she is his own child.

Mrs. Percival is "condemned" and abandoned. Tom Eustis is confronted with the child of his sister; and Mr. Percival and Lulu live happily together during life. And so ends the last new novel—"Wind and Whirlwind."

Republican Victories in Illinois and Indiana.

DANVILLE, ILL.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The election is over and the city is ours. The fight was hotly contested, but the victory is complete.

Last year, the Democrats carried the municipal election by a handsome majority, and exulted loudly. This year the Republicans carried the city, and are jubilant over the almost unexpected result. The "reaction," so vauntingly talked of by the vanquished unterrified, reacted the other way.

Heretofore, Vermillion, though safely Republican, had a rotten centre. Hereafter, mark her as sound from centre to circumference—from core to every corner, except, of course, a few Democratic dark spots on her bright Republican disc.

Mr. Leonard Myers, the Marshal elect, is a Democrat, but he was elected by Republican votes. He is a good officer, quite popular, and drinks less bad whiskey than many of his brethren firm in the "reaction" faith. But what placed him more immediately in good odor with the Republicans was the fact that, a few evenings before the election, he had the hardihood to arrest, on the public streets, for a broil and breach of the peace, his brother in the faith and would-be Governor, Hon. (?) John Pearson, and then, in public court, swore against the fellow until he had him fined five dollars and costs. Of course, this would have sealed Mr. Myers' fate among the "faithful," only it so happened that a staunch Republican was arrested in the same rumpus. Between his defeat in the State Convention and his fine in the Police Court, Hon. John's lower jaw is much elongated.

The Republican officers elect are good citizens, sober men and sound Republicans.

XX.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

From the South Bend Register, May 6.

The election in this city on Tuesday was hotly contested, a large vote being polled by both parties. The Democracy turned out to the last man; but early in the day they began to discover that "Jordan's a hard road to travel," and by night fall, foot-sore and heart-sick, they were ready to sing, "O, I'm dead beat" in full chorus. In short, the Republicans of South Bend went for them with the following result:

For Mayor, L. Humphreys (Rep.), 72 majority; for Judge, G. H. [illegible] (Rep.), 31 majority; for Marshal, G. W. [illegible] (Rep.), 30 majority; for Treasurer, Joseph B. Baker (Rep.), 170 majority; for Clerk, D. M. [illegible] (Rep.), [illegible] majority; for Assessor, L. F. Johnson (Rep.), 164 majority; for Councilmen, three Republicans (William Miller, [illegible]); and one Democrat (S. L. Cottrell).

The Democracy adopted a mongrel ticket at the start, by which it was hoped to gain a few Republican votes. They tried by every chicanery that could be devised by their asthmatic concern, in the way of printing tickets calculated to deceive the unwary. They naturalized a large number of voters—seven of them illegal. They circulated the preposterous report that Schuyler Colfax had left Congress to take care of itself, and come home to assist in carrying the city. They harped upon negro suffrage, impeachment, high taxation, extravagance of Republican government. In short, they did all that the Democratic party could do, and much that no other party would have done—but in vain. Polling an exhaustive vote, against our by no means full one, we have the pleasure of seeing them irretrievably defeated, and can forgive them little proceedings on the part of the Democracy. South Bend has nobly done [illegible]. All that we claimed have been [illegible] devotion to Republican principles [illegible].

MISHAWAKA.

From the South Bend Register, May 6.

[illegible] foothold in Mishawaka. She is overwhelmingly Republican, and will always remain so:

For Mayor—G. Towne, (Rep.) 177 maj.; [illegible]

VALPARAISO.

From the Valparaiso Vidette, May 6.

The election to-day was an exciting time among the people of our usually quiet little city. Every voter possible was brought to the polls; but the vote showed some scratching, as is inevitable in a municipal election, where every man knows every candidate. The results are as follows:

For Mayor, [illegible] (Rep.), 66 majority; for Treasurer, [illegible] (Rep.), [illegible] majority; for Clerk, John H. [illegible] (Rep.), [illegible] majority; for Assessor, Isaac W. Bowman (Rep.), 150 majority; for Marshal, Robert P. Jones (Rep.), 128 majority; for Aldermen—D. A. [illegible] (Rep.), 12 majority; [illegible] (Rep.), [illegible] majority; M. O'Brien (Dem.), [illegible] majority.

Let us continue the good work, and we can carry Porter County this fall by 1,000 majority for Grant, Colfax and the right.

Every Republican in Valparaiso seems happy. We have met the enemy, and they are ours. We have fought the straight battle and won a glorious victory. The Democrats, when they held their convention, felt certain of success, and scouted the idea of having a Republican office holder in the city. They claimed that John Hall's figures showed one hundred and twenty-five Democratic majority. But alas for their hopes! They found the Republicans again a unit, again strong and vigorous, and they found the figures false.

THE FAR WEST.

Effect of a Bridge Location—A Glance at Omaha—Council Bluffs and Cheyenne—The Union Pacific Railroad and its Relations to the East—Indians—Emigration, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, May 4.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The city of Council Bluffs is happily located as a railroad point. It has an abundance of room to accommodate the great transfer business which must necessarily take place on the Missouri. A tract of land of over a thousand acres has been secured by the railroad interest for this purpose. The connection made by rail with Chicago last year, gave an impetus to the growth of the city. About one thousand houses, I am told, were erected in 1867, and equal activity is anticipated in 1868. That it is to be a great railroad centre can not be doubted. The Pacific & Sioux City Road is already completed, which will, it is expected, open a large trade to the northward. This road forms a junction with the Northwestern at St. Johns, twenty miles from the city. The Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Road will soon give a connection with St. Louis. In the next twelve months the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, notwithstanding the discomfiture of Wall street villains and New York injunctions, will be completed through from Des Moines, affording a second, but not the last, grand trunk line to Chicago. The Burlington & Missouri River Road is pushing rapidly forward. The engineer corps is now near the city. Some other lines are talked of, and may be built in a few years. I recollect to have started in January, 1867, from the Pacific House, then, as now, the best hotel in the place, in an open sleigh, technically called a stage, for Chicago. The thermometer was thirty-eight degrees below zero, and over three feet of snow covered the ground. Four of our seven passengers were left on the way, more or less frozen. Three days of suffering and of travel brought us to Des Moines, and three more to Iowa City. Now Council Bluffs is only twenty-three hours west of Chicago!

The transit of passengers from the present terminus of the Northwestern Road to Omaha is tedious and perplexing. The temporary bridge, about which we have read so much in the newspapers, is an institution of the past, it having been swept out by the spring flood of the inexorable "old muddy." The great high bridge, however, is located and will be built. It will be a magnificent work, and will, with its approaches, cost more than any other bridge in America.

OMAHA.

The trade and general prosperity of Omaha has been greatly stimulated by its being the base of operations for the Union Pacific Railroad. The streets are full of strangers and "prospecters." The hotel accommodations are extensive but inadequate, especially since the "Cozzens," that bubble blown into being by the breath of that great blower, George Francis Train, has collapsed. It is shut up, and so is George Francis. A Sheriff in each case plays the leading part.

I have looked through the splendid machine shops of the Union Pacific Railroad here and have been pleased with their extent and perfectness. It is to be feared, however, that they are so low that the Missouri will be able to reach them in some of her mad tantrums. The improvements going on in the city are many and important, but I cannot now particularize except to say that extensive gas works are in process of construction.

Omaha and Council Bluffs ought not to quarrel. Their interests are very similar and their relations should be very intimate. Let them work and grow and some time, not in the far future, they may join hands across the Missouri and be wedded into an indissoluble unity.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Commissioners have been for some days holding a consultation with a portion of the Sioux, at Fort Laramie, and have, ere this, I suppose, agreed upon a plan for carrying on the summer campaign. How many guns and how much ammunition, if any, have been distributed to the amiable red-skins has not transpired. Judging from the past, it is reasonable to suppose that all requisitions have been filled, and we may soon expect to hear of vigorous and fatal onslaughts upon unprotected white men on the plains and in the Black Hills. The Commission is to meet another portion of the Sioux family at North Platte on the 5th. Mr. Webster, Engineer of Repairs on the Union Pacific Railroad, just in from the plains, informs me that there were on Saturday over two thousand Indians at North Platte, and that at least six thousand were expected there by Tuesday, when the Commissioners were to arrive. I shall be there to see, to hear, and to learn.

GRASSHOPPERS.

This second great enemy of the white man has appeared. They come not in squads nor in ordinary line of battle, but masses and myriads. The fine days of March warmed them into life, and it was hoped that subsequent cold weather would destroy them. The hope was vain, or if there was a destruction there has also been abundant reinforcements. I rode into the country to look at them. The ground is literally alive with the little hoppers about the length of a horsefly. They are as smart and active as fleas, and only wait for more vegetation to become furious and fat. How large a section of country is infested with these pests I do not know. They occupy both sides of the river. It is suggested that when the Indian Commissioners get through at North Platte, they try their extraordinary diplomatic powers upon the grasshoppers of Nebraska and Iowa. If they can coax Indians not to fight, they may, perhaps, persuade the grasshoppers not to bite. If no green thing is left by these cormorants, a man who believes in the Indian policy of the government will be a rare curiosity.

TIMON.

Omaha Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Before the location of the Union Pacific Railroad bridge, Omaha was in trouble. Her streets were filled with crowds of gloomy-looking men, representatives of every State from Maine to Iowa, who could not find work enough to pay for their board. Business was at a stand-still. Everybody and everything was waiting for the location of the bridge, which it was feared would be placed seven miles below, at Belle Vue, thus ruining the city. When, however, the Directors decided that the bridge should cross between Omaha and Council Bluffs, a change took place. Business revived, buildings were erected, wages advanced, artisans became scarce, and matters went on with the whirl and drive for which the city is noted. Each city, Omaha and Council Bluffs, thinks that the location of the bridge must ruin the other, and the jealousy is as marked here as in other river towns. We will glance at their relative advantages.

Council Bluffs is sure of a rapid and steady growth, as she is to be the terminus of six railroads from the East and the Union Pacific from the West. This latter company now own, within the city limits, lands worth over $800,000, which will be used for depot and transfer grounds. Trains will there be made up for San Francisco. The city has a fine agricultural district, which alone has raised her to her present position. The river advantages are equal in both cities.

Omaha, on the contrary, has no country on which to rely for trade aside from the railroad. She has attained her position and wealth mainly from being the basis of operations in constructing the Union Pacific Railroad and the depot for supplying the army and miners of the territory. Two years ago she had a population of but four thousand; now she has fifteen thousand. Scores of fine brick buildings have been erected, and many of the private dwellings are large and costly, and would be ornaments to any Eastern city. Over twelve hundred buildings were erected last year, and it is expected [illegible] will be built this year. Do you wonder this city is called "Young Chicago?" The merchants control a large amount of wealth, and are public spirited to an unusual degree. They expect their city to be the largest between New York and San Francisco. It is amusing to visit from town to town and be everywhere assured that each one is to be the terminus of from five to six railroads.

Cheyenne (pronounced Shy-en) has greatly injured Omaha, and will doubtless do so more in the future. The merchants in the former city, as in the latter, buy direct from Chicago and the East. When a car loaded with general merchandise in Boston crossed the river at Omaha, the day before the bridge went down, bound for Cheyenne, much interest was manifested. This town is but about eight months old, and now numbers about four thousand souls. I learn from the Pacific Railroad Superintendent that the company will place extensive shops at Cheyenne, and a government arsenal will probably be erected there. A branch of this railroad will be built from this point to Denver. Thus Cheyenne's future will be assured. She cannot fade like Julesburg, which one month was a city containing three thousand inhabitants, and almost in the next merely a railroad station with four or five houses.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed five hundred and seventy miles west of Omaha, thus giving rail communication from Chicago west one thousand and sixty miles. It is a common remark here of the foolishness of St. Louis in allowing Chicago to grasp this whole trade. The latter had a rail communication with Omaha eighteen months before the former. Some five thousand men are working on the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific and as many more [illegible]. Sweetwater mines, now attracting [illegible] proximity to the railroad, [illegible] will probably be more quickly developed than [illegible] previous ones. The lands owned by the Railroad Company are not yet offered for sale, but I learn from the Superintendent that they will be this summer. [illegible] will suffer this year on account of the Indians, who have already commenced their depredations. It is, however, hoped that General Sherman, now on his way to Fort Laramie, will succeed in restoring peace. Emigration still pours west, as it has for three months back, at the rate of twenty car loads per day.

The Broad-Gauge Railroad Between New York and Chicago.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Wednesday, publishes a report of a meeting of citizens to hear the report of the committee previously appointed to visit New York in reference to the proposed extension of the Broad Gauge Railroad westward, with a view to securing the location of the line through Cleveland. The following is an extract from the committee's report:

Nothing could be accomplished definitely, owing to the pending difficulties between Vanderbilt and Drew.

[illegible] as the result of our investigations, that the city of Cleveland has never been taken into consideration by any of the railroad interests [illegible] upon the "through" route by the broad gauge from New York to Chicago, until your committee made their mission and representations known in New York last week.

Among others we called upon the Vice President of the Erie Railroad, who both in the first and in a subsequent interview expressed himself much in favor of the shortest and cheapest route, and the route that would require the least time and money to build. We think we made it evident to him that the route via Cleveland would be the best one to adopt.

Of one thing we are fully convinced—that a road in connection with the Broad Gauge will be extended to Toledo at a very early day from some point. Had the present trouble between Drew and Vanderbilt not existed, we are of the opinion that the road would be under contract at this time, but owing mainly to these troubles no route has been decided upon and no contract executed for the construction of the road.

We are also of the opinion that the selection of the route will depend, 1st, upon the material aid offered by the competing routes, and, 2d, upon the [illegible] of our business men to show the advantages and facilities of the route via Cleveland over all others.

While there seemed a determination to connect Chicago with New York via Toledo, there was also a disposition shown to make that connection from some point along the line to Toledo, (thus making the contract with the Michigan Southern Railroad available as a link for them between the Atlantic and Pacific ports,) in as feasible a manner as possible.

Mr. O. M. Burke, of the committee, said they had seen in New York the contract held by the Erie Road with the Michigan Southern, wherein the latter agrees to lay a third rail from Toledo to Chicago for a broad gauge; but this was contingent upon the filling of the gap between Toledo and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Violent Hurricane at Monmouth, Ill.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Our town was visited this afternoon with quite a serious hurricane. At 12 o'clock the weather was quite moderate, but soon after began to rain and blow furiously. The men had just commenced work in the Mechanics' Foundry at one o'clock precisely and in less than five minutes the foundry was in ruins.

The wind blew from the west. At the time of the accident five moulders were at work in the shop. Three escaped injury, while two were seriously injured. Their names are Campbell and Burke—the latter from Chicago; the former, Monmouth. The shop was built of brick last fall or rather winter. The walls were three or four inches in thickness, and they had no adequate support. Union Hall was slightly unroofed. Jennie Hight had just left here in time to avoid the storm.

In all, three or four buildings were seriously damaged, fortunately with no loss of life. It is but a few days ago since there was another hurricane about fifteen miles from here in a place called Shanghai. Twenty coffins were taken from this place to-day for the burial of the dead (?), and very likely more will be needed in a few days for the wounded, who are dying daily.

WM. B. LORD.

Convention of the German American Turners.

Boston Despatch (May 4) to the New York Evening Telegram.

The biennial Tagsatzung, or convention, of the German Turners of America, which alternates with the national festival of the organization, is held this year in this city and is now in progress at Turn Halle, 677 Washington street, the headquarters of the Boston Turners. Most of the delegates arrived on Saturday evening, although a few reached here on the earlier trains of Saturday. They were taken in charge by a committee of the Boston Turners upon their arrival, and on Saturday evening there was an informal reception of such as had already reached the city at Turn Halle. There are fifty delegates present at the session this morning, representing the New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, Wisconsin, Chicago, Washington, Western New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Hudson River, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, Central New York, Lookout Mountain and Kansas districts. The only districts not represented are those of Northern Mississippi and Savannah.

The officers of the convention are: President Franz Lackner, of Chicago, Ill.; Vice [illegible] Ind.; Secretary Henri Hahn, of Washington.

The report of the Central Committee gives some facts regarding the growth of the Turner Bund and also of its present condition. Two and a half years ago there were in this country [illegible] associations, with 3,200 members. There are at the present time eighteen districts, which include 148 associations, with 10,200 members. These are in addition to the Pacific Turner Bund on the Pacific coast, which includes nine associations with [illegible] members, and twenty in the country, three associations not regularly connected with the national organization, with 850 members, thus making the whole number of Turners nearly 12,000. The convention will remain in session till the middle of the week.

A Match to Walk Fifty Miles in Ten Hours.

From the New York Sun, May 5.

Yesterday an English pedestrian named George Topley, recognized as the champion walker in that country, undertook, for a wager of $1,000, to perform the hitherto unaccomplished feat of walking fifty miles within ten hours, fair heel and toe walking. The match was made in the latter part of March; a well-known sporting man in Jersey City, Mr. E. Dickenson, backing Time, and James Colbert, of this city, the pedestrian. Topley went into training directly after the match was made, at the Fashion Course, and made such rapid improvement in his physical condition that his friends were so sanguine of success that when he commenced his arduous task yesterday morning at nine o'clock bets were freely offered of $100 to $60 on him, without leading to much money being invested. Topley's style of walking is very honest and fair, being a square heel and toe gait. The judges and referee accompanied him the first two miles in carriages, to observe his style of moving, but they were so satisfied of his being fair that they did not proceed further. He did the first mile in 8 minutes 45 seconds; second in 9 minutes; third in 9:15; fourth in 10 minutes; fifth in 10 minutes; sixth in 10 minutes; seventh in 10:30½; eighth in 10 minutes; ninth in 10 minutes; tenth in 10:20; total of first ten miles, 1 hour 37 minutes 30¼ seconds. The next ten miles were done in fine style, the pedestrian showing unabated speed and endurance; the time of the first twenty miles being three hours twenty minutes. He now asked to be rubbed down and partake of some refreshments, and then recommenced his task. He had only walked twice around when he was seized with cramps from having imprudently drank some Scotch ale, but speedily recovered, and completed his second twenty miles—forty altogether—in seven hours and fifty minutes. He had now two hours and ten minutes to complete the final ten miles, and $100 to $30 was offered on him. Just after completing his forty-second mile in eight hours and sixteen minutes, he was observed to falter and fall on the track; nature was overtasked and he had fainted. He was removed to the hotel, and in a short time revived, but Old Chronos was declared the winner of the match. Great sympathy was felt for the unfortunate pedestrian, whose pluck, endurance, and unquestionable abilities as a walker, were deserving of success.

That Explains It.

The cold backward spring weather which we are experiencing has led to much surmises as to the cause of the failure of the earth's heating apparatus to do its work. In regard to the matter a cotemporary remarks:

Some have supposed that we are entering upon a change of seasons, and the rather appalling theory has been broached that the poles are changing position, and that the artic region is to swop places with the equator. The astronomers have, however, brought forward an explanation of the late "cold snap" somewhat less disturbing to the nerves, though not altogether tranquilizing. They say that the sun's disc is at present riddled with holes, in other words, with spots, one of which is of very considerable size. It is a deep cavity in the photosphere, and so wide that the whole terrestrial globe would find room in it without touching the edges. There is another spot which, though much smaller, still has one of its diameters as large as that of our earth. Herschel and Arago having conceived the idea of comparing the annual price of corn to the number of solar spots observed each year, found, on comparing a series of twenty-five results, that the greater number of spots the higher was the cost of breadstuffs. This shows that these phenomena may reduce the heat of the sun considerably. On this theory, a piece of smoked glass will be a handy thing to have about the house; and in laying in the coals or providing for winter clothing the first thing in order will be to take a squint to ascertain the dimension of the holes in the solar atmosphere.

The Fourth Illinois Congressional District.

From the Aledo (Ill.) Record, May 6.

County conventions have been held in five of the six counties which compose the Fourth Congressional District. Four have instructed their delegates to the Congressional Convention. Taking the instructions as a basis we have this result:

	Hawley.	Black.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson (uninstructed)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]

Should Hancock instruct for Black, there will be a tie between him and Hawley, leaving Henderson County to decide the contest. If, on the other hand, Hancock instructs for Hawley, his nomination is assured.

METHODISM.

Sixteenth Quadrennial Meeting of the General Delegated Conference.

Proceedings of the Sixth Day's Session.

Further Debate on the Admission of Southern Delegates.

Speech by the Reverend Doctor Curry.

Postponement of the Question Until This Morning.

Payment of Expenses of Members—Printing Bills—Member Excused.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Kingsley in the chair.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. William Butler.

EXPENSES.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee on Expenses, moved a suspension of the rules long enough to allow that committee an opportunity of making a report, which was carried.

Dr. Porter reported that the committee had agreed that the necessary expenses of the delegates to the conference should include their fare from and to their homes, by the nearest routes, cost of meals en route, and fare on the city railways while here.

Dr. Kynett moved to amend the report so as to cover the expenses incurred in taking meals down town by such delegates as were stopping so far from the place of meeting that they cannot take all of their meals at their places of entertainment.

A discussion followed the introduction of this motion. Finally Dr. Kynett withdrew the amendment, whereupon it was renewed by Dr. [illegible], of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Ives, of Oneida Conference, opposed the amendment, saying that the delegates who could not get dinners while attending the conference could go without their dinners as well here as at home.

[illegible] offered an amendment to the amendment so as to limit the price of dinners to fifty cents each.

Rev. Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, made a speech in favor of the first amendment, and moved to strike out the words "50 cents," substituting therefor the words "and other items of expense." This motion was lost, and the fifty cents clause carried, the other lost.

The question then recurring on the first amendment to the report, the vote was taken and the amendment carried.

On motion, the original report of the committee, as amended, was adopted. So the meals of delegates at restaurants are to be included in their bills of expenses—without limitation as to the cost of those meals.

PRINTING BILLS.

Rev. Wm. H. Goode offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the book agents be ordered to print five hundred forms of bills to correspond with the order just passed, to be furnished to the delegates to assist them in making out their accounts.

EXCUSED.

Rev. R. C. Crawford asked to be excused from attendance at the session of the conference, as he desired to return home in consequence of a death in his family. On motion he was excused.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Dr. Curry: I move we take up the order of the day. Dr. Curry has the floor.

Dr. McClintock: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Haven: I move that the rule limiting the time be suspended in the case of Dr. Curry's speech.

The motion was agreed to.

SPEECH OF DR. CURRY.

Dr. Curry then ascended the platform and addressed the conference, as follows:

The brethren will excuse my presumption in getting up here, instead of taking the usual position. I think they will do it in view of the circumstances in the case. As a preliminary remark, supposing you anticipate it, I would state that I am not going to be short in speaking on this question, and I think, standing in the position I do and vindicating the cause that I do, I am, to a considerable extent, entitled to your favorable consideration—I had almost said to your commiseration.

You appointed a committee at a very early day in the Conference, the very first day, I believe, to consider a question that some of us saw in advance was not a very easy one, and yet that committee was appointed almost against the protest of a portion of the conference, the protestors assuming that the case was too plain to require any delay at all; too plain to admit of two opinions; evidently too plain to justify any delay in coming to an immediate decision. And yet it was some days, with all the efforts that they could make, that they were enabled to report at all, and when they reported it was only in part, and the report itself indicated, as far as it went, that there was very little probability that the committee would harmonize and bring any united action definitely settling the case.

The committee now feel that they stand before the conference somewhat in this disadvantageous condition. Further than this, the report that they bring to you evidently comes short of the hopes of many, if not of almost all the conference. It was found by the committee—I am speaking to some degree for them, and from my own knowledge of their action—that the matters referred to them involved not only questions of fact, but questions of law, which it did to a very large extent; a law not well defined, and facts not yet entirely ascertained. These were involved and were to be sorted out, collated, and put in order by the committee. But a much greater difficulty was experienced and felt by them as to matters that [illegible] and [illegible] to be dealt with by us, but is a question of sentiment and of feeling; at least these matters mingle very largely with the question on which we have now under our consideration. I say this, not in any sense bringing a sweeping accusation against the General Conference or any of its members, individually, for I sympathize with these feelings, and entertain the sentiment perhaps as fully and as warmly as any member of this body does. It is a question relating to persons, and therefore becomes in that view of the case a delicate question. We have among us now, mingling with us socially, and [illegible] officially before us, holding a quasi official relation, at least, knocking at the door of the conference for admission, a class of men whose relations to our work generally gives them a very strong claim upon our regards. We respect them, we love them, we admire them, [illegible], and feel their presence with us [illegible]. They come to us from fields of heroic labor, from battles yet only partly fought out, from victories only in part achieved, yet carried well forward. Therefore we receive them, look upon them, feel in their presence that we are in the presence of really live heroes. Indeed, under these feelings we [illegible] more than half persuaded sometimes to give them all they ask, even to half of our kingdom, and make very little inquiry as to the strict legality of the case, and make very [illegible] scruple as to the process by which we shall do it in honor.

This is the feeling with which we approach this subject. Perhaps there is not a man in this conference who feels the force of this more strongly than I do. For, in addition to all these general facts I have alluded to, which pertain to each individual of this conference, I will say that my connection with this important action and these affairs is so close that my feelings are enlisted. They are my own individual friends. Shall I name Newman, Mitchell, Porter—men whom I ever expect to recognize as my friends? I cannot fail to feel the influence of these. I was privileged to stand with one of these—the representative from the South Carolina Conference—in the streets of Charleston when the tracks of the rebels were fresh, and at his request preached the first sermon preached by a loyal man in Charleston after the evacuation by the rebel forces. I have always felt honored to shake hands with the man I met with there, and I rejoice to see them here. There are still others. We have a representative from the Georgia Conference here. I was a member of the Georgia Conference once, more than a quarter of a century ago, and among the cherished men of that conference whom I then learned to love was John W. Yarborough. I have shaken hands with him, and talked with him about old times.

There is yet another class here in which I have special interest. They are the representatives of the Delaware and Washington conferences here, men of a race that I have heard of in past days, and seen something of them, and tried to do something for them, and I think they are coming among us as the advance couriers of the generations that are to come; and, may I not be pardoned, if, in looking into their faces, and shaking them by the hands, I have a feeling somewhat of the character of that expressed by our Lord when he found the Greeks inquiring "that they would see Jesus"—a feeling that the ends of the earth are coming home, that Ethiopia is stretching out her hand unto God and we are ready to grasp that hand in the name of God. [Applause.]

It is not chiefly a question of the consideration of certain legal enactments, though these are involved, but an organic law of the General Conference is involved equally. We have considered that quite as much as the meaning of certain statutory provisions enacted by the General Conference. We are, therefore, treading an untrodden path, and [illegible] footsteps that shall not be [illegible]. We are giving care and character to the administration of a legal interpretation of our organic law, as a precedent for [illegible] of our Methodists. The very thought of this thing therefore cannot fail to impress us, if we properly consider it, with a sense of the magnitude and the delicacy of the work that was committed to the committee, and the work which now, brethren, comes back to this General Conference for decision. Compared with these great things, all merely temporary considerations, all questions of the day, all personal sentiments and feelings, are matters of very small account. We have accordingly entered upon the examination of this subject very carefully, and we found it required time to be thoroughly looked into. Some were in a hurry, and we thought in the report before we had mastered it.

What is the case before us? Its history is known to us. Soon after the assembling of this conference, a paper was offered purporting to be the credentials of a representative for a body not recognized as among the constituencies of this body. That paper, asking if Dr. Newman was entitled to a seat in this body, was referred to a special committee to inquire into the law and facts of the case and report to this conference what action should be taken in the premises. It was also reported that there were several other similar cases, and it was therefore subsequently ordered that their credentials should be given to the same committee, that all of them could be considered and reported upon together. All this has been done. The report is before you in a somewhat imperfect shape. The committee found that there is in our ecclesiastical organization a class of bodies known as "mission conferences," that is a point I wish you to note, [illegible] and having also a somewhat peculiar history. It was therefore first thought necessary to examine the law under which these bodies have been constituted, and then their duties, character and powers. It was also found, by one member of the committee at least, that "mission conferences" was first used in our legislation when the Liberia Mission Conference was instituted in 18[illegible]. By that act our mission in Africa was endowed with certain powers then exercised only by annual conferences. Please note that. Certain other powers always acknowledged as belonging to annual conferences were withheld specifically from the Liberia Mission Conference. It was evidently the design of the General Conference in that case to create a body that should lack some of the constituent powers of a regular annual conference.

There is another point. Among the rights inhibited was that of sending delegates to the General Conference. I wish you to note that particularly. [illegible] years after that time the General Conference took precisely the same course with our missions in Germany and Switzerland. They were created, or rather erected, and entitled mission conferences, with the same powers and the same disabilities that we found in the case of the Liberia Mission Conference.

There has been no representative of these bodies in our General Conference, [illegible]. If it is announced that some of these bodies exist in foreign parts, their cases are not analogous to those in hand, let us consult history again a little. It must be noticed that the fact of conferences lying outside of United States territory, has not been recognized as a bar to representation in the General Conference, for until 18[illegible] the Canada Conference was represented in the General Conference, and until 1844, Texas, then an Independent Republic, was represented here. In the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Texas delegation [illegible]

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

Real Estate in New [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOLID TRUTH.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

[illegible]

LATEST.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Quadrennial Meeting of the General Delegated Conference.

Proceedings of the Sixth Day's Session.

Further Debate on the Admission of Southern Delegates.

Speech by the Reverend Doctor [illegible].

Postponement of the Question Until This Morning.

Payment of Expenses of Members—Printing Bills—Member Excused.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop [illegible] in the chair.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. William [illegible].

EXPENSES.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee on Expenses, moved a suspension of the rules long enough to allow that committee an opportunity of making a report, which was carried.

Dr. Porter reported that the committee had agreed that [illegible]

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 7—11:15 a. m.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Evening.

[illegible]

Petroleum dull at 44¼ francs.

New York Financial News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.... May 7.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL (LATE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN, THE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

Toilet Soap.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Soaps.

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH!

E

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

O

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC!

[illegible]

O

Exchange Pain for Ease

[illegible]

NEW MAN.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

[illegible]

WASTING AWAY,

F

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

[illegible]

A

Weak and Delicate Children

[illegible]

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would Ask for More Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

[illegible]

N

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

[illegible]

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

[illegible]

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

D

[illegible]

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

And Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

It Is Amazing

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers

INMAN LINE.

Carrying United States and British Mails by Contract.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

From Liverpool to New York every Saturday and Wednesday.

Return Tickets in Cabin at Reduced Rates.

[illegible]

J. WARRACK, Agent.

JOHN G. DALE, New York.

FRENCH MAIL LINE (DIRECT).

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK,

GEO. MACKENZIE, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

JAMES WARRACK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent.

EXTRA STEAMER. INMAN LINE.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK,

Corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Lake Transportation.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS AND WESTERN EXPRESS,

RUNNING OVER THE ERIE RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO and BUFFALO,

[illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

[illegible]

EAST SHORE LINE OF STEAMERS.

LAKE MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,

[illegible]

MESSENGER,

LADY FRANKLIN,

BENTON.

[illegible]

ST. JOSEPH,

SKYLARK.

[illegible]

General Notices.

ATTENTION, SAWMILL-MEN. WE [illegible]

[illegible]

TO FARMERS AND STOCK DEALERS.

[illegible]

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of "Chicago South Branch Dock Company,"

[illegible]

New Publications.

LATE ENGLISH BOOKS.

Direct Importation Just Received at 106 and 108 State-st.

[illegible]

For all Late English and American Books of Note, apply to

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

106 and 108 Washington-st., Chicago.

Medical.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N.

Hidden Virtues Brought to Light.

[illegible]

Sarsaparillian, Sarsaparillian,

[illegible]

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

[illegible]

RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[illegible]

Paper Collars

WARD'S

CLOTH LINED

PAPER COLLARS

AND CUFFS.

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

J. C. AYERS, City Clerk.

30 DAYS NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

[illegible]

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

Banking.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

THE CITY.

[illegible] of the Northwestern University will [illegible] this evening.

[illegible]

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION.—The Good Templars of Henry County hold their next quarterly convention at [illegible], on the 15th and 16th of this month. The Rev. J. C. [illegible] will preside, and will also deliver an address on the evening of the 15th.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—This institution received [illegible] persons during the last month, [illegible] of whom were adults and forty-two children. [illegible]

MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND.—Regularly each day, several lead pipe thieves appear for examination before the Police Court. Yesterday Arrested James Miller, Fred [illegible], Frank Brodie, Tom Schaeffer and [illegible] were arrested, and held for trial in the sum of $500 each.

CHICAGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The spring exhibition of this society will take place at Library Hall next week, beginning on next Tuesday and continuing until Wednesday. Every effort will be made by the exhibitors to have this exhibition a great success, and in all such efforts [illegible] the people of this city and vicinity.

PERSONAL.—Prof. James R. Boise, the distinguished Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, has lately received from the University of Tubingen, Germany, a diploma conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) and Master of Arts (M. A.). [illegible] University of Tubingen is one of the oldest and greatest universities in Germany, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING AND BOOTS.—Messrs. Daniel Scott & Co. will sell at auction this morning, at their rooms, No. 42 Randolph street, a large stock of superior clothing, suited for spring trade. They will also sell 200 cases of assorted boots and shoes. All these articles are worthy of the attention of town and country purchasers, both from their excellent quality and from the reasonable prices at which they may be obtained.

A CHASE AFTER WATERFALLS.—Two boys named Mike Burns and Mike [illegible] a show-case of a hairdresser's shop on North Clark street, on Wednesday evening, and abstracted several beautiful waterfalls. Instant chase was given, and finally the two youngsters were captured. They were held for trial at the Police Court yesterday morning, in the sum of $500 each.

A NEW MACHINE for grinding the cutters of mowers and reapers has been invented and is on exhibition at 29 Reynolds' Block. It will grind the sections at any angle or bevel desired, in one-fourth the time consumed by the old process. A boy fifteen years old can operate it successfully. Messrs. Mellen & Doane are selling State rights to manufacturers, and H. O. Alden, Jr., county rights in Illinois, and supplying machines. Descriptive circulars can be had at their office.

FIRE.—At a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning the brass foundry and finishing shop of Mullen & Shannon, located at No. 66 North Desplaines street, was partially destroyed by fire. The building was a small, one-story frame structure, and but for the moulds and patterns destroyed, the loss would have been very trifling. As it was, the loss may reach $500, supposed to be partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was not known. The alarm was given from box No. [illegible]

ANOTHER RAID.—The police, with commendable resolution, seem determined to break up the dens of prostitution that have so long infested Jackson street. No longer ago than Saturday night they were all "pulled," and last night they were made the objects of another visitation from the police, six keepers of these detestable establishments having been arrested, several of whom had just been liberated from the Bridewell. The number of inmates captured was small, and about equally divided between the sexes.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.—The Rev. Peter Cartwright, famous as a Methodist minister, has consented to lecture at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, May 12, for the benefit of the Cicero Mission Sabbath School, connected with that church. His subject will be reminiscences of his ministry, and as he has been preaching for sixty-four years, commencing with the first settlement of the country, his discourse cannot fail to be interesting. Tickets are fifty cents, to be had at the Methodist book store, on Washington street.

FOUND DROWNED.—At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man was washed ashore between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The deceased is about five feet eight inches in height, perhaps forty years of age, and to all appearance a seafaring man of German or Bohemian birth. The body is dressed in a [illegible] white undershirt, checked purple and black woollen overshirt, a blue woollen shirt over both, and black pantaloons tucked into heavy cowhide boots, with a leather belt, marked [illegible] around his waist. There was, besides, a gold ring in his right ear. The body has not yet been identified.

FIRES FOR THE WEEK.—Whipple's Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agency, located at Room 18, No. 84 LaSalle street, furnishes the following facts concerning the fires which have occurred during the past week:

Divisions.	Loss.	Ins.	Probable loss to Ins. Co.
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West	$1,500	$4,100	$1,500
North	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$4,100	[illegible]

During the week, there have been six alarms of fire, one of which was false.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—The managers of this institution report the following as the donations received during the month of April: Mrs. Isaac Anderson, $5; Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, $5; [illegible] Mrs. Hubbard Porter, $5; [illegible] Kingman.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUS.—The operetta of Orpheus continues to be a decided success, and is welcomed nightly with the most unmistakable enthusiasm. [illegible] We are glad to notice that the costumes of one or two of the characters have been improved by simplification and a stricter adherence to correct ballet costume. Three more representations close the season of the French troupe, and those who have not seen the unique and beautiful production of Offenbach's should improve the closing opportunities. As will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, a testimonial benefit will be given to the pretty little Lambele on Saturday night. She deserves to have an overflowing house on that occasion. The following is the correspondence:

CHICAGO, May 7, 1868.

Mlle. Aline Lambele:

The undersigned, who have witnessed your personations of the Duchess, Helene and Eurydice during the past three weeks, admiring the artistic manner in which you have represented these unique creations of Offenbach's genius, desire to give expression to their feelings by tendering you a testimonial benefit at Crosby's Opera House. We shall be pleased to have you name such an evening for the proposed benefit as will suit your convenience.

And in the meantime, we remain your obedient servants,

[illegible]	P. Conde,
[illegible]	Joseph Kirkland,
[illegible]	Wm. H. Bradley,
[illegible]	Jos. F. Tucker,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
A. H. Van Buren,	[illegible]
[illegible]	James M. [illegible]
A. Fredin,	and many others.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1868.

Messieurs [illegible]

[illegible]

REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Election of Officers—Reports of Committees.

The regular meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms on LaSalle street, J. C. Dore, President, in the chair.

[illegible]

The Fire Commissioner presented his usual monthly report, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

[illegible]

The rates on the following pieces of property were referred to the Reference Committee for revision: The premises occupied by C. Tobey, on State street, Nos. 42, 44 and 46 State street; the dock of the Western Transportation Company, on South Water street, and the warehouse on the corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets.

The board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Hon. F. A. Hoffman.
Vice President—J. H. Davis.
Treasurer—J. C. Haines.
Secretary—Alfred Wright.
Executive Committee—Mr. J. H. Davis, [illegible] months; Mr. W. Farmer, four months; [illegible] three months; Mr. [illegible] two months; Mr. W. E. Rollo, one month.
Rate Committee—Mr. Warren, five months; [illegible] four months; [illegible] three months; [illegible] two months; [illegible] one month.

The committee previously appointed to prepare a basis for a tariff [illegible] at the next meeting.

The board then adjourned.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Lecture by Robert Collyer at Oriental Lodge.

Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., never appeared to better advantage than last evening, on the occasion of a lecture by the Rev. Robert Collyer, the third one delivered during the season before this body. Oriental Lodge is probably the most superbly decorated hall of its kind in the country, and the audience present last evening were fully in accord with the surroundings and the occasion. The eloquent lecturer selected for the theme of his discourse "Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Author." It was an effort full of beauty and pathos.

That old friend of ours, Nathaniel Hawthorne, said he, was born about sixty-four years ago, and came from an old seafaring family. In the course of time he went to college and became the class-mate and firm friend of Franklin Pierce, once the President of the United States. After leaving college he lived for years in a state of seclusion, scarcely accessible even to his own family. Finally he became a member of that truly democratic family at Roxbury, and after his marriage inhabited the old Manse, a farm house, which for eight generations had been the abode of ministers. Here he lived in almost utter seclusion, communing only with his own thoughts, until called to take a position in the Salem Custom House, and immediately after that he received the highest pecuniary reward within the gift of the Democratic party—the Liverpool Consulship. Although he did the State some service, said the lecturer, he did far better than that—he wrote books that raised him above his fellow-men, and made him the peer of [illegible] He was a Junius. He possessed the ability to produce and make palatable great ideas, and impress them by means of his writings upon the minds of his fellow-men, to live and be a power for generations to come after him.

The lecturer next referred to the author's life—to his unblemished career as a man—a noble example to others who fight so hard to secure fame and fortune by means of the ordinary labor of pen and brains. The lecturer said he loved to dwell on the subject of Hawthorne's genius. It was so complete and inspiring; so poetic and beautiful. Nothing was so great as to be beyond his reach; nothing so small as to be unworthy of his notice; and altogether it formed a grand model, which should be the aspiration of few men. In closing, the lecturer spoke feelingly of Hawthorne's death, almost alone in a great city, and of the great and beautiful works that were not finished, a death to be regretted so long as all that is beautiful and true in literature should have a place in the hearts and minds of men. Altogether the lecture was one of the happiest of this eloquent divine, and was listened to with the closest attention by the large and intelligent audience.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Lewis and Henry Bramson vs. Barney McCabe. Ejectment for the north half of lot 8, block 39, town of Galesburg. [illegible]

Francis P. Eggleston vs. Thomas H. [illegible] et al. Assumpsit. Default and reference to the Clerk to assess damages.

Josiah M. Seeley vs. Michael Leary. Debt. Time to plead extended ten days.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

THE CALENDAR.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of Maria E. Edwards. George W. Edwards appointed administrator on bond of $7,500.

Estate of Herman Fedelke. Widow's award referred back for increase, the award being assessed at $[illegible]. Instructions given to make it cover $1,150.

Estate of John Lober. Declared insolvent.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

Recorder R. K. McAllister, yesterday caused the arraignment of the prisoners confined in the county jail.

The following prisoners pleaded

NOT GUILTY.

John Ryan. Burglary upon the store of John T. Moran and Jacob Emlich.

[illegible] Larceny of a coat.

Charles C. G. Williams. Assault with a deadly weapon on [illegible]

[illegible] Larceny of underclothing.

James Watson. Larceny of a coat.

James Wood. Larceny of a shoes and a looking-glass.

James Wood. Larceny of a pair of gloves.

[illegible]

William H. Furnman. Larceny of $10.57, money.

William and Louisa [illegible]. Larceny of two watches, the property of John Henry, valued together at $[illegible]

Joseph Hack. Assault with intent to murder Henry [illegible]

Patrick Bossett. Robbery of a watch and $60 from [illegible]

George Hopkins. Larceny of a revolver and $4 of money, the property of Jasper W. Poole.

George Hopkins. Larceny of a coat from E. A. Wanless.

Bridget O'Hanlon. Larceny of house linen.

Bridget O'Hanlon and Bridget Ready. Larceny of [illegible]

[illegible]

GUILTY.

[illegible]

Suicide of a Young Woman in the Ohio River.

By Walking Into the [illegible]

From the [illegible]

We have a report of the drowning in the Ohio of a young lady a few miles above Lawrenceburg, River, [illegible] as we learned from the Register. The lady, Miss Alice Purdy, aged seventeen years. Her place of residence was Cleves, and about the first of April she went on a visit to Gravel Pit, on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, about three miles from Lawrenceburg, which was not an unusual occurrence. Here she remained a week or two in her ordinary good spirits, lively and apparently contented, until the evening of the 18th of April, when she was observed walking toward the river, accompanied by a small girl. Arriving on the bank she kissed the child, and giving her several pieces of paper, directed her to return home. It was but a short time after when it was discovered that the young lady had deliberately walked into the river and drowned herself. Friends and relatives have failed to discover any reason for this act. The following are copies of the notes returned by the girl from the river:

"Darling one: I send you a kiss before I take my departure into another world, but would rather have one in reality. A kiss to all, mother and sister."

Upon another piece of paper she wrote:

"Mother, dear, for I feel you are very near to me, when this is shown to you, you will think I am very dear to you. Be a good and righteous woman, and try to go to Heaven. Think of me often, for to-night I will know no more. Your darling daughter, ALICE."

On the fly leaf of a book she wrote:

"Although this book was a present from one I love very much, I am going to write something that will astonish you all when you read it. Well, Callie, I am going to the ark or palace. I am going to drown myself. I will say to you, be a good girl, so that when you die you may go to Heaven. I do not expect you take all my advice, but I am going to give you some. Be good to mother, better than I have been, and be good to all the rest; and so, love Johnnie as I have loved him, for the sake of your sister Alice. Kiss me, darling sister, when you see me laid out."

Miss Purdy was a beautiful and intelligent young lady, and engaged to be married to a young man at Gravel Pit, and the nuptials would have been celebrated in two or three weeks, but for this singular and mysterious termination of her life. The body of the unfortunate girl was found Tuesday morning, near the place where she entered the water.

A Young Woman Burned to Death.

From the Manistee (Mich.) Times, May 1.

Miss Hannah Bock, a young lady of about seventeen summers, met her death in the most appalling manner possible, on Monday, April 27. She was burning brush and rubbish in her father's garden, when her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could reach her she was almost literally roasted alive. She suffered untold agony for a few hours, when death kindly came to her relief. The funeral services took place on Wednesday. Thus another is added to the long chapter of horrible accidents that have clustered around Manistee recently. Last fall a young man was burned up with a house over the river; last week ten or a dozen men were burned or scalded to death by the great explosion; on Saturday a man was drowned, and on Monday Miss Bock met her death as above.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Mystery. It is a Mystery to Most people how a combination of medicines put up [illegible] have sufficient curative powers to cure so many different diseases, and often the very best remedies are discarded or branded as humbugs because they are recommended to cure so many complaints. The common clamor of [illegible] would seem to imply some essential difference between the diseases [illegible] whereas, they are really one and the same disease, merely differing by the amount of inflammation or irritation in one organ rather than the other. For instance, from a torpid state of the liver we have jaundice, nervous and sick headache, bilious fever, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation, neuralgia, and innumerable complaints under high-sounding names, all arising from a disordered state of the liver. Hence, we say, invigorate that important organ; purge out the vitiated secretions with Roback's Blood Pills, and, once restored to vigor, take Roback's Blood Purifier or Stomach Bitters to keep it performing its regular functions, and you will be no longer troubled with these many ailments. Sold by all druggists.

A Good Thing—Brown's Carpet Stretcher.—With this machine any person can put down a carpet without fatigue. For sale by P. B. Warner & Co., 181 Madison street, Chicago. State and county rights for sale. Town and county agents wanted.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Sweet "Home" is a pretty little garden flower; but if you want a whiff of everlasting [illegible] you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists.

Dandruff.—A weekly application of Wood's Improved Hair Restorative will keep the scalp perfectly free from dandruff. Never known to fail. Price $1 00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and barbers.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, may be consulted by letter in all cases of difficult chronic disease. Consultation free. Address Dr. E. B. Foote, 10 Lexington avenue, New York.

Gas Fixtures.—The largest assortment in the city, at greatly reduced prices. J. [illegible] & Co., 84 Randolph st.

Dr. Saml. Sanson, the Inventor of the Magnetism Pen, arrived in town last night and is stopping at the Sherman.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all styles, at [illegible] Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. [illegible], 39 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, May 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Bishop, JAMES C. [illegible] and ELLA L. BROOKS, all of this city.

In this city, May 7, at the residence of the bride's [illegible], by the Rev. C. E. Cheney, of Christ Church, JAMES GILLETT, Esq., and Miss ANNIE H. IVES, all of New York. No cards.

In this city, May 6, by Rev. [illegible] Millard, J. R. SHAW, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, and SUSAN TRACY, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Israel Huntington, [illegible]

At Lockport, Ill., May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Cooper, rector of St. John's Church, Lockport, Ill., Mr. CALEB J. DEWITT, of Lemont, Ill. (late of Montreal, Canada,) and Miss MARY L., daughter of Hon. Hiram Norton, of Lockport. No cards.

At the Milwaukee Cathedral, May 5, TIMOTHY DENNEHEY and Miss MARY JANE KELLY. No cards.

Milwaukee papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, May 5, of a painful and lingering illness, FLORA J., youngest daughter of Sophia C. [illegible], aged 3 years and 9 months.

In this city, May 7, Mr. CHARLES L. SHERWOOD, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible] Wilcott st., at 11 o'clock this morning.

At [illegible], N. Y., May 7, Rev. JAMES ABELL, in the 78th year of his age.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Friday, May 8, 1868.

ORPHEUS.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

TO M'LLE LAMBELE.

SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

ORPHEUS.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Sole Lessee and Manager

An Irish Drama, by Lover, and a Roaring Farce.

This, Friday evening, May 8,

Rory O'More, or the Smugglers of Folly Glen,

With the New Farce of

MY TURN NEXT.

Monday—with its Musical Gems, Irish Dances, Faction Fights and Fair Sports—the sensational drama of

PEEP O'DAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday—Benefit of

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Mr. J. H. McVICKER, as..........SALEM SCUDDER.

The great 5-act drama,

THE OCTOROON.

Pete..........Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

Salem Scudder..........Mr. J. H. McVicker.

The best American Drama ever written.

The Slave Market—The Burning Steamboat.

Saturday—CHANFRAU MATINEE.

Next week, Mr. Chanfrau's new piece, "JOE."

GREAT

ARLINGTON MINSTRELS!

Returning home to Chicago after a most successful trip through the East,

HAVE OPENED IN

LIBRARY HALL,

For a short season, prior to opening in NEW ARLINGTON HALL, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8½.

J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

D. D. Holmes, Agent.

SACRED SONG.

PHILIP PHILLIPS

Will give one Concert of Sacred Song at the Centenary M. E. Church,

THIS EVENING.

Vinegar.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure and to preserve pickles. Largest works of the kind in the United States. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st., Chicago.

Laundry Blueing.

TRY THE PATENT

LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.

A perfectly pure soluble Indian Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each bag is a neat bag. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the PLYMOUTH COLOR CO., 186 and 188 Fulton-st., N. Y.

To Lease—Real Estate.

TO LEASE—300 feet of dock, north side of [illegible] Possession [illegible] after May 1. S. R. HAVEN, 14 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—115 feet river front, West Side, near Twelfth-st. bridge. A very desirable location for a lumber yard, for which it has been used. A good office on the ground, and shipping facilities equal [illegible] BARRON & JONES, west end Twelfth-st. bridge.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF

LOTS

On the West Side.

25 Choice Business and Residence Lots in Bickerdike's Addition to Chicago,

Fronting on Chicago-av., Huron, Ohio, Sangamon and Carpenter-sts., near Milwaukee-av. These Lots will be sold at public auction, on the grounds, on Chicago-av., corner of Sangamon-st., on

MONDAY, MAY 11TH, 1868,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

This is some of the highest ground in the city, and is subdivided into large and elegant Lots, which are fronted on wide streets, and are suitable both for business and residence purposes, and will be sold at public sale, without reserve, as above stated.

[illegible] and the Wells and Carpenter Public Schools are all available to these Lots.

This part of the city is growing more rapidly than any other part of the city, its location being a very desirable one, convenient to business and the horse cars, with churches, and being in sight of the largest streets in the city, and on Chicago and Milwaukee-avs., which are two of the principal streets for business in the city.

These Lots now to be sold will in a few years be in the business centre of Chicago, and will double in value in a short time, there being now very few lots for sale in this vicinity, making this sale one of the most desirable, [illegible] whishing to get a home or engage in business, ever offered at public sale in this city.

This is the last chance for Lots in the vicinity of [illegible]

Title perfect. Sale peremptory. Full warrantee deeds given.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent.

Let all attend this sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND

Peremptory Sale of

NEW FURNITURE, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, May 9th, at 9 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

The Stock will consist of a large and splendid lot of entirely New Furniture, just received from Boston, among which are 20 Parlor Sets of various styles, Chamber Sets, together with a great variety of other goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

Lace Curtains, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, May 13th and 14th.

At our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Superior New and Second-Hand Furniture,

Elegant New Brussels, Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Rich Curtain Goods, Second-hand Double Counting-House Desk, Office Railing, Two Rosewood Case Seven-octave Piano Fortes, Rich New Piano Covers, Show Cases, Marble-Top Side-Boards, Large variety of fine and medium Marble-Top Chamber Suites.

Also, a lot of Toys and Fancy Baskets, with a large assortment of Housekeeping Goods,

AT AUCTION.

At our salesrooms 118 and 120 State-st., on FRIDAY, May 8th, at 9½ o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Large and Magnificent Assortment of

Rich Bronzes, French Mantel Clocks, French Parian, Statuettes, Figures, Busts and Vases, Bohemian and French Cut Glassware, Rich Tea and Dinner Sets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and 2½ o'clock p. m., at our rooms, 118 and 120 State-st. They are all of the choicest and most elegant goods imported. Among the Parian Figures and Busts will be found the [illegible] Three Graces, Highland Mary, [illegible] Cupid and Psyche, [illegible] Milton, Shakespeare, Scott, [illegible] Dancers, [illegible] Players, Artists, Sciences, Vases, and many other subjects.

CLOCKS—Elegant Mantel Sets of splendid Marble Clocks and Two Figures. Fine Marble Clocks, with Bronze Figures and Busts, all of the finest qualities.

DINNER AND TEA SETS—Sixty very fine French China Dinner Sets, [illegible] decorated.

Rich Parian, Lava and Glassware. Elegant and costly Alabaster, Rose, Green and Blue Mantel Sets, Colognes of the most beautiful patterns, in pairs and sets; Punch Bowls, Wine Castors, Water Bottles in all colors; Vases, Liquor Sets, Wine Bottles, Spoon-holders, [illegible] Flower Pots, China and Lava Mantel Sets. Three hundred and seven dozen fine French Cut Goblets, Bar and Table Tumblers, Wines, Clarets, &c., with an immense assortment of [illegible]

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday and evening before the sale.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 9½ o'clock, a. m., at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.,

200 Cases Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 9½ o'clock a. m., at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.,

$20,000 Worth of Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—

SATURDAY, MAY 9th,

AT 9½ A. M.,

AT DAN'L SCOTT & CO.'S,

42 RANDOLPH-ST.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS.,

No. 51 STATE-ST., bet. Lake and Randolph.

On Friday, May 8, 1868, at 9½ O'Clock, a. m.,

Spring Styles Dress Goods,

Quilts, Muslins, Dress Trimmings,

Cloakings, Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery, Notions, &c.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS.,

No. 51 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Household Furniture, Crockery, &c., at our sales Room on Saturday, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,

Extension and Marble Top Tables,

Sofas, Desks, Spring Beds,

Bedsteads, Mattresses,

Bureaus, Mirrors,

Engravings, &c.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

J. B. CHAMBERS.

EXTENSIVE

Pawnbroker's Sale,

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, May 11, 12 and 13,

COMMENCING AT 9½ A. M.

AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

$30,000! $30,000! $30,000!

Worth of

WINES AND LIQUORS

To be sold at

SHERIFF SALE.

And will be sold to the highest bidder

On Monday, May 11, 1868,

At 10 o'clock a. m.

The entire stock of Imported Wines and Liquors of the Chicago Wine Company.

This stock is unsurpassed, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at Nos. 4 and 5 Flanders' Block, opposite the Michigan Central Freight Depot, Chicago, Ill.

Remember, $30,000, $30,000, $30,000 worth of choice Wines and Liquors are to be sold without reserve.

J. B. FITCH, Deputy Sheriff.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL at 549 MICHIGAN-AV.,

On MONDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock,

Elegant Household Furniture, Rosewood Hair Cloth and Marble-top Sofa, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, and entire Contents of a House Filled with Fine Class Furniture.

Also a Choice Sweet-Toned Piano.

O. FRISBIE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

119 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

SALES EVERY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Send in your goods if you want them sold, and prompt returns.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Storage—Room on first floor, or good light dry basement. Must be at least [illegible] front and [illegible] deep, or its equivalent. Address "The Singer Manufacturing Company," 50 South Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house for [illegible] months in a pleasant location; house must not be less than [illegible] rooms, not in a block, but with [illegible] Or would purchase. Address, with full particulars only, Room [illegible] Sherman House.

WANTED—To Rent—Two young men who are to reside here permanently wish to rent a small furnished bed-room within three blocks of the Post Office, without board. Rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address "C D G," P. O. Box 126.

WANTED—To Rent—A small store, or first floor, with light dry basement; if latter, must be at least [illegible] front and [illegible] deep, or its equivalent, suitable for heavy goods. Location, east of [illegible] Address "C," 97 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage in a good locality, of three or four rooms, for man and wife, without children, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office. Rent low. Address "J K," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house of eleven or more rooms. South Side preferred. Address, stating location and terms, "A," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Unfurnished suite of rooms without board, for mother and son. Good reference, if required. Address, stating terms, "Y A," Tribune office.

To Rent—Houses.

20 Washington-st.—The stone-front house [illegible] Apply to BRADLEY & KERR, 116 Dearborn-st.

28 [illegible]—A good, new, [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] on the premises.

35 Quincy-st.—Cottage.—Apply at [illegible]

70 Ellis-av.—Dwelling of 11 rooms, $40.
[illegible]
Apply to J. B. FITCH & CO., 127 Dearborn-st.

81 Oak-st., between LaSalle and Wells—[illegible] Inquire of JOHN McEWEN, 542 North Wells-st.

98 Miller-st.—Two story house of 6 rooms, [illegible] S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

101 Huron-st.—A nearly new two story and brick basement residence, [illegible] Inquire at 98 Harmon-st.

103 South Sangamon-st., near Monroe—Two-story house, containing 9 rooms. Apply next door south.

107 Whitney-st., near lake.—The 3-story brick house. Rent $[illegible]. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

114 and 116 Wabash-av.—Two marble-fronts [illegible] Apply at office of J. C. & J. J. [illegible] No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

119 Wabash-av.—From May 1, 1868. Apply at the office of MATTOCKS & MASON, 9 Union [illegible] Building.

139 South Sangamon-st., near Adams—A two-story house containing 10 rooms, with [illegible] Inquire [illegible] or next door north.

187 Morgan-st., near Van Buren—Delightful neighborhood; new brick house, 12 rooms, modern improvements. Apply next house south.

202 South Peoria-st.—A first-class 2-story frame house, with brick basement, and all modern improvements, bath rooms, hot and cold water, &c. Rent, $[illegible]. Inquire at [illegible] South Peoria-st.

210 and 212 Erie-st.—Three story and basement brick houses. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

218 Twenty-ninth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—A neat cottage, five rooms, very pleasant summer location, [illegible] Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

230 Kankakee-av.—A cottage of 5 rooms, closets and buttery; hydrant, and cistern water in kitchen. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m.

232 Hurlbut-st.—A fine house of 12 rooms, large yard and garden, shade trees. WHIPPLE & TRUE, Room 5 Lombard Block, 107½ Monroe-st.

252 North LaSalle-st.—A pleasant two-story cottage, 8 rooms. Apply at 203 Kinzie-st.

254 Oak st.—Brick dwelling house. Rent, $[illegible]. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

255 North LaSalle-st.—Nine rooms, gas, water, &c. Possession given immediately. [illegible] Inquire (between the hours of [illegible] o'clock p. m.) of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 200 South Water-st.

258 North LaSalle-st.—10 rooms and barn, $[illegible]
[illegible]
And a number of others, by SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

307 West Jackson-st.—A choice residence of 9 rooms, gas, water, bath room, sewer—all in good order. WHIPPLE & TRUE, Room 5 Lombard Block, 107½ Monroe-st.

314 West Randolph-st.—A very nicely furnished house. Go and see it. Apply to C. McDONNELL, 134 South Clark-st.

448 West Washington-st., east of Union Park—2-story and basement house, with Mansard roof. Choice location. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

494 Michigan-av.—Furnished house with 11 rooms with closets, gas and water; also barn.

548 Michigan-av.—House; has all the modern improvements, including bath-room, hot and cold water, gas and gas fixtures, with a fine billiard-room; matting and fixtures all ready for table. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Parties renting house not required to buy furniture unless they wish.

586 State-st., corner Twelfth.—7 rooms over store, suitable for housekeeping. Apply in store.

599 West Indiana-st.—A new house containing 8 rooms and 3 closets, healthy location, [illegible] good neighborhood, [illegible] per month. Inquire on the premises.

747 West Washington-st.—Fine new two-story frame dwelling, with brick basement, [illegible] Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

805 and 807 West Washington-st.—Two new two-story and basement frame dwellings. [illegible] Also, Frame Dwelling of 8 rooms [illegible] To rent low by WM. OLCOTT, 169 Washington-st.

966 Wabash-av.—Dwelling house, bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., contains all modern improvements, besides gas fixtures and furnace. Apply to S. QUINLAN, 136 State-st.

1057 Indiana-av.—Corner house, new, containing 9 rooms with modern improvements. Inquire of HELM & HAWES, No. 17 Cobb's Building, or at premises.

1082 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.—To a family without children, desirable upstairs tenement, with gas, water, &c. Also, stable room for horse and buggy.

1457 Indiana-av.—Ten rooms in a pleasant location. Apply at 816 Wabash-av.

A NEW 2-story brick house, with gas, water, bath room, &c. Comfortably furnished. Until October 1st, to a careful tenant. Apply to THOMAS B. MORRIS, 99 Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS house on North LaSalle-st., to a party who would board owner, wife and child. No other boarders wanted. Address "A P Q," Tribune office.

A HOUSE of 20 rooms containing all conveniences. Excellent situation for a boarding house; near Court House. Rent low. Furniture for sale at a moderate figure. Address "C S," Tribune office.

A NEAT cottage with barn, large lot, shade trees, well, cistern, and outhouses. [illegible] Apply to L. BEARDSLEY, 100 Lake-st.

A CHOICE brick house, eleven rooms, gas, bath room, water closet, &c. Rent low. Also a two story cottage, six rooms, in good order. $[illegible] a month. WHIPPLE & TRUE, Room 5, Lombard Block, 107½ Monroe-st.

BY W. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.—
House No. 251 Park-av., $[illegible]
House No. [illegible]
House No. [illegible]
Store No. [illegible]
Basement No. 34 South Clark-st., $[illegible]

CORNER of Sophia and Lincoln Park, fine location, near street cars, eleven rooms with all necessary conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises to DAVID GOODWILLIE.

FURNISHED house, for five months, from the 1st of June, piano included, $[illegible] per month. Another house on Madison-st. Large yard. Apply to C. N. HAMILTON, Room 23 Major Block.

FINE two-story house with brick basement, on Park-av. 12 rooms, water, gas, closet, &c., all in good order. Inquire at 123 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FURNISHED house, good location, North Side, east of Clark-st. Low rent to good tenant. S. W. SEA, 138 Randolph-st., Room 2.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—one mile from the Post Office, in the best part of the city, a large house, fully furnished, with 14 acres of ground, greenhouse, grapery and barn, for one or more years. Rent, $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New York, or to New Haven to Prof. ROCKWELL, No. 32 Prospect-st.

ON West Washington-st., east of Union Park—A very desirable residence with 12 rooms. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, 152 Madison-st.

ON Michigan-av.—Residence, $1,000.
On Kankakee-av.—First-class house, $[illegible]
On Twenty-[illegible]—cottage of 7 rooms, $[illegible]
On Fourth-av.—Four rooms, $[illegible]
ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

ON Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.—House with modern improvements and partly furnished. Rent taken in board. Apply to PLATT & CO., 79 Randolph-st.

ON Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—A comfortable two-story house, [illegible] water, gas, &c. Low rent to a responsible party. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st., Room 8.

SEVERAL cottages and 2-story houses for $[illegible] per annum. VAN ALLEN & COVERT, Real Estate Agents, 56 Washington-st.

TWO two-story houses, nearly new, on Warren-st., have seven rooms and four pantries. Price $[illegible] per month. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, Room No. 9, Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn-st.

TWO-STORY house containing 7 rooms, suitable for one or two families. Apply at 102 Erie-st.

TWO-STORY and garden at Hyde Park. Six rooms on Grove-st., North Side. Several suits of rooms, 82 South Clark-st. Basement 117 South Clark-st.
SMITH, HALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

WABASH-AV.—Several fine new houses on the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. These houses contain [illegible] rooms each, have all the modern improvements and are finished in the best manner. Rent $[illegible] per month to good responsible tenants. Apply to OLINGER & WALLER, 56 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—First class top buggy, latest style, nearly new. Has been used but a few weeks. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A good horse. Apply at 209 West Van Buren-st., or at Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A neat little buggy mare at 307 West Taylor-st. Can be driven by a lady.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A handsome bay colt, four years old, kind and gentle. Will work anywhere. Inquire of or address THOS. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Box Factory.

FOR SALE—Two good horses, 4 and 5 years old, not afraid of cars; two spring wagons, nearly new; also, a single harness. 319 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A nice riding, or buggy pony, single or double. Inquire at [illegible] Livery.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A horse, suitable for grocery or express. Call at 147 State-st. EGGLESTON & CO.

FOR SALE—A pair of sorrel ponies, very gentle. Will go single as well as double. Inquire at Stall No. 5, North Market.

WANTED—A light first-class express wagon, for grocery delivery. One a little used preferred. State lowest cash price and where it can be seen. Address "BUSINESS," Box 56 Richmond House.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital of $[illegible] to take an interest in a Commercial Brokers, Real Estate and Auction Commission business. Well established and now doing a first-class business. Apply at 97 South Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a legitimate, well established, paying business. Capital required from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Inquire at Room 2, Pope's Block, 141 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—Either lady or gentleman, with a capital of about $[illegible], in a well-established and good paying business. Address "BAXTER," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the auction business. Must be able to assist in the selling of dry goods and auction, and have $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Address "X Y," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 or $[illegible] in a legitimate business, already established. Also a business stand centrally located, with five years' lease, for sale. Apply to J. D. FELTHOUSEN, No. 158 State-st., up stairs.

PARTNER—Wanted—A reliable man with a small capital, in a first-class business that nets [illegible] Apply at 169 Madison-st., Room 9.

PARTNER—Wanted—An active partner in the wholesale and retail liquor business. Call at 169 Washington-st., Room 10, for particulars.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

15 Canal-st.—Store—With [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

15 And 17 Canal-st.—Lofts with steam power. [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

43 South Water-st.—Five stories and basement, one of the largest and best stores on the street. Apply to C. B. WALLER, Room 23, [illegible] Block.

46 Franklin st.—Basement of Store—Light and dry, [illegible] Inquire of [illegible]

53 LaSalle-st.—Store—Suitable for commission or other sale business, to be put in good repair. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

120 Dearborn-st.—Store—First-class location. Apply to S. S. COBB, Room No. 5 Cobb's Building.

147 Dearborn-st.—Good Basement—20 feet deep by [illegible] feet front, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Room 8, 80 Dearborn-st.

148 Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.—Stores, basement and upper stories, or offices. Apply at Young Men's Christian Association Office, 148 Madison-st.

162 South Water-st.—Office or desk room. An excellent chance for a broker.

190 Lake-st., corner Wells.—Four story and basement store; also three story and basement [illegible] to [illegible] South Clark-st.

247 South Water-st.—Office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

427 State-st.—A fine brick store, and fixtures for sale. Suitable for any business. Rent cheap. Inquire on premises.

A Well-lighted, dry and airy basement.—Apply at 36 South Water-st.

FIRST-CLASS store in block corner of Clark and Randolph; excellent stand for clothing, good for any business. Apply to WALKER, at Martin's book store, 119 and 121 Madison-st.

OFFICE room in No. 7 Methodist Church Block. Apply to HENRY THOMAS, attorney, &c., entrance both from Washington and Clark-sts.

OFFICES and sleeping-rooms in Building Nos. 38 and 40 LaSalle-st. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

ROOMS with steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

THE entire upper floor of the large and spacious brick building in the southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts.; a long lease can be given. Inquire of WM. FLOTO, No. 134 Clark-st., Room 1, second floor.

THREE desirable rear lofts very cheap. Apply to J. KNOX & CO., 203 Lake-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

11 And 13 Canal-st.—Sleeping rooms in the new brick block. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, Methodist Church Block.

156 Illinois-st.—Two fine rooms, furnished, in a brick house, for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at AUG. M. [illegible] Boston Paper Store Hyde Block, No. 138 Illinois-st.

157 Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office.—A nicely furnished room. Inquire at Room 4, first floor.

198 Wabash-av.—A furnished front room without board, in a private family.

237 Superior-st.—A large front parlor and bedroom. Apply at 237 Superior-st., up stairs.

A SUITE of furnished rooms, to be used as parlor and sleeping room, in a fine building on Washington-st., east of Dearborn-st. The apartments to be shared with a gentleman who wishes to occupy them as an office, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays excepted. Inquire at 119 Madison-st.

THE pleasantest room in Otis Block, corner State and Washington-sts., and furniture for sale. Black walnut furniture. Apply at Room 13.

LARGE unfurnished front room in Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 24. Reference required.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Rooms to rent suitable for gentlemen and wives, and single rooms, for good terms. This house is in the centre of business, one square west of Court House.

ONE furnished, and one unfurnished room, to gentlemen only. Apply at 24 East Washington-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—Elegant rooms, unfurnished, single and in suites, with board, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen desiring good board.

14 Sheldon-st., near Union Park and half block from street-cars.—To rent with board, large parlor with bed room and closet. Price $[illegible] per week. Three occupying same rooms, at same price.

38 and 40 West Madison-st.—Single rooms $[illegible] per week; two in a room, $[illegible]. Board first-rate; strictest attention given to the pleasant and comfort. Location pleasant and central.

42 East Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.—One pleasant rear parlor front room with good closet, and board, for gentleman and wife.

47 Jackson-st. has been newly fitted up and will be opened as a first-class boarding house on the 11th of May. Also accommodation for a few day boarders.

50 West Adams-st.—New Boarding House. Board by the day or week, also some pleasant rooms to rent.

68 East Adams-st., near State.—Double and single rooms, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

108 Cass-st.—Handsome rooms en suite furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and family.

174 West Madison-st.—First-class boarding for gentlemen. Good accommodation, new furniture, gas, bath, &c., and a limited number of boarders. Moderate charges.

196 North State-st.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can find a pleasant home for the summer in a private family.

207 Illinois-st.—A large furnished front room and closet to rent with board, to gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen.

266 Wabash-av.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board and conveniences. Day boarders can be accommodated.

266 West Randolph-st.—A nicely furnished parlor, suitable for a gentleman and lady. Also a chamber for two young men. Location very desirable. References required.

247 Indiana st., North Side, near Clark—Three gentlemen can find rooms and board.

278 West Randolph-st.—A suit of rooms unfurnished, with gas, in large room furnished, to rent, with board in a private family where there are a few select boarders.

369 Michigan-av.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also a convenient barn for horses and carriage.

793 Indiana av.—Good care with a comfortable home, can be had for two or three children, from a babe to 7 years old, by calling or addressing as above.

804 and 806 Wabash-av.—Pleasant unfurnished rooms to rent with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives; also, single gentlemen. References given and required.

927 Wabash av.—To rent with board one suit of rooms on first floor. Marble basin hot and cold water. Also one large room.

ANYONE wishing first-class accommodations with good board, can be accommodated during the week of the Convention in a private family, within five minutes' walk of the Opera House, by addressing Box 1555, Chicago.

A VERY desirable suite of front offices in Building 164 and 166 Randolph-st. Also some choice suites of rooms in the same building. Inquire of GEO. A. SEAVERNS, office 3, in the building.

MICHIGAN AV., near Twenty-third-st.—Two large front rooms to rent with board in a strictly private family. References given and required. Address "N C," Tribune office.

WABASH AV., north of Eldridge-court.—To let with board, suites of unfurnished rooms, in a small private family. Room first-class, with modern improvements. Address "H L T," Tribune office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young man, on the South Side, where there are a few of lively people persons. Terms not to exceed $[illegible] per week. Would room with another. Location not to exceed fifteen minutes' walk from the Court House. Address, DON JUAN, Tribune office.

BOARD—A young gentleman desires a single room with first class board, on South Side. North of Harrison preferred. Address "C T L," care of Tribune office.

BOARD—Parlor and bed room, with board for man and wife. Terms to be moderate and in reach a convenient to West Twelfth-st. Address "E," Tribune office.

BOARD And good rooms for gentleman and wife and 2 single gentlemen, on Wabash or Michigan-ave., south of Jackson st. Must have first class house, table and accommodation. Address P. O. Box 6236.

BOARD—Furnished front rooms for gentleman and wife and single gent. Must be in a pleasant locality; or furnished rooms near Brunswick's or Wright's restaurant without board. Address, stating terms, "DIMICE," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a lady who wishes to acquire a thorough musical education, board and use of piano in the family of some first-class teacher of music. Address "B E L," Tribune office.

BOARD—And furnished single room, by a young man in a private family on the South Side, east of State-st. Address Box 1457.

Business Chance.

FOR SALE—A thoroughly established jobbing business, of seven years' standing, on South Water-st. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 243.

FOR SALE—A boarding house and saloon, one of the best locations on the North Side. Room for 40 boarders. Inquire at 183 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—The Marcher House, the only hotel in Onarga, Ill., a nice town of 2,000 inhabitants. F. S. MARCHER.

FOR SALE—Dental office, good will and fixtures. Do [illegible] a year. Address "DENTIST," P. O. Box 223, Aledo, Ill.

FOR SALE—One of the best chances in the retail drug line ever offered in this city can be had, if taken soon. Apply to DR. MAXSON, 1349 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for an enterprising man or firm—The Piper City Planing Mills and Lumber Yard are for sale on reasonable terms. Sales for past year, one and a half million feet. The surrounding country is improving rapidly. Reason for selling, the proprietor wishes to travel in Europe for his health. For terms and further information, address JOHN H. SCHREIBER, Piper City, Ford Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE—A wagon and blacksmith shop, in a good location and doing a good trade. Inquire at 141 and 143 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A two-story store and dwelling, splendidly fitted, new, and in modern style, in Bristol, Kendall County, Ill. A grand opening for trade, for a man with $[illegible] to [illegible] Inquire, or address at once, J. M. GALE, Bristol, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A first-class prescription and retail drug store, good location, doing a good business, with a 14 months' lease, at a bargain. Good reasons for selling. Terms, half cash, balance on time. Inquire of LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a cigar store, in a central part of the city. Inquire at 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware and farm implements, well bought and selected for the market. A good business can be done. Address P. O. Box 123, Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE—Dental room, in the city, located in a central, doing an excellent business. Reason for selling good. This is an excellent chance for a good dentist. Address "DENTIST," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A splendid chance for a good man with a capital of $[illegible]. Will bear strict investigation. In Mattoon. Address "D," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Boarding-house and saloon, [illegible] or will exchange for city property. A most desirable bargain. $[illegible]; and other very good business chances.
SMITH, HALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Lease and fixtures of one of the best retail stores in the city. Suitable for any trade. T. E. BELFIELD, No. 44 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—The millinery store 282 West Madison-st., now doing a splendid business, will be offered at a bargain for the next ten days. Good reasons for selling.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Noble & Waller, Real Estate Agents, 15 Union Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By B. Lancaster, 187 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A very nice property—Three houses and lots on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Halsted-sts. The owner leaves the country. Apply on premises. JOHN SAHR.

FOR SALE—A cottage house, nearly new, [illegible] 6 rooms, located on Seward-st., fourth house south of Eighteenth-st., on the east side of street. Inquire at 772 South Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—Three houses on West Madison-st., containing 7 rooms and 2 pantries, nearly new. Price $[illegible]—one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, Room 9, Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two new three story houses on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Nos. 1088 and 1090, with all modern improvements and [illegible] Only $[illegible] each if taken at once, being fully $[illegible] cheaper than they should be sold for. This is a rare and unprecedented bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—New cottage, 6 rooms, five years' lease of lot at $[illegible] per year, on Fulton, near Halsted-st. Price $[illegible]—half cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—First-class cottages and large lots. Small payment down, balance in monthly installments. Now is the time to be your own landlord. U. P. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—No. 398 Blue Island-av., cottage and lot, very cheap. Also a large number of lots and [illegible] in same vicinity, for sale and lease. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class three-story brick house of 12 rooms and all modern improvements, on North Side, east of Clark-st. Also, house on Park-av. U. P. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 204 Illinois-st., between Dearborn and State, at a bargain. THOS. FREEMAN, 134 Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cottage house and stable, No. 320 West Franklin-st., with 4½ years' lease of lot. Inquire of JAMES McCAULEY, Coal Office, No. 2 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A few two-story and basement brick residences, on Wabash-av., [illegible] closets, marble mantels, [illegible] E. S. HEBBARD, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—1½-story house and lease of lot. Apply on the premises, 367 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 9 rooms, and lot, No. 1228 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Price $[illegible], part on time. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A neat cottage and barn with lot, at $[illegible], [illegible] cash and balance monthly payments. VAN ALLEN & COVERT, Real Estate Brokers, 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—On West Washington-st., near Union Park, fine two-story house, with brick basement, all modern improvements, and lot 25x[illegible], at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two-story frame house, No. 74 Tyler-st. This is offered at much less than its value, if taken soon.
Also, a desirable corner, 126x150, on Jackson-st., west of Throop.
MEAD & COE, 148 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—On Hubbard-st., near Wood, a fine cottage house of 7 rooms and bath room, a 4 lot $[illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Three elegant three-story houses on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., Nos. 1088 to 1090; only $[illegible] each, [illegible] about two years to finish at a nominal price. These houses have 12 rooms each, and are first-class in every respect. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The southwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-second-st., 70x150 feet, $[illegible] per foot, on easy terms; $[illegible] can remain 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent.
[illegible]
WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lot on Monroe-st., east of the river. JOHN BOLDEN, 46 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$9,300 will buy 95 feet front by [illegible] feet deep, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av. Terms, one-half cash. These four lots are the cheapest now in market, and are offered only for a few days at this low price. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By W. T. Shufeldt, 115½ LaSalle-st.:
[illegible]

FOR SALE—On Langley-st.—$2,000 will buy a beautiful lot, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—We will sell if taken at once, at $[illegible] per foot, two lots on Cottage place, near Thirty-first-st., worth $[illegible]. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—River Property—12 acres, adjoining Archer-av. bridge; also, 10 acres, just north of [illegible] very desirable for speculation. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Johnston & Co., 141 Madison-st., Room 1 Pope's Block:
[illegible] Also, lots at Cottage Grove, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—Big Bargain—Corner lot on Vincennes-road, on Leavitt and Flournoy-sts. $12 to $[illegible] per foot. Also, cottages on monthly payments. ADAMS & EVANS, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Desirable lots, only $6 and $8 per foot. These lots are 16x125 feet—about one acre each. Please call at our office for printed plat. Terms one-half cash, balance 8 per cent. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cheap Homes—Half acre lots on West side at $[illegible] each. $[illegible] required down. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash av., full depth lots at $[illegible] per foot. On Sangamon-st., lots at $[illegible] per foot. [illegible] On Wentworth and Prairie-avs. [illegible] at a bargain. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 acres of Iowa and Kansas lands, well selected and at liberal prices. Lists, showing prices, sent per mail. W. J. BARNEY, Office 15 No. 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—In Evanston—On as good terms as can be found in the village, 7 houses and cottages. Also, 6 houses at North Evanston, and one at Oakton, with ground for a garden attached, at such figures as to make it an object for a person to live a little out of town. C. E. BROWNE, 12 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Farm—224 acres, lying ¼ of a mile east of Court House, in Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, at a great bargain. This is the best farm in the county. Buildings are large and of brick; also, a large tenant house of wood, with ample barns, sheds, [illegible] springs of water, 2 wells of water, brick milk house, &c., with large orchard of choice fruit, among which are 100 [illegible] pear trees, of most popular varieties; a fine sugar camp and fixtures. There are 40 acres of nice timber, [illegible] Will take property in Chicago in payment. For particulars, address CULTON & SPRADUE, No. 4 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—In Plymouth, the county seat of Marshall Co., Ind., a new, first-class two-story dwelling house, with a basement, finished in Italian style, [illegible] with 9 rooms, 4 closets, [illegible] warmed with a furnace; corner lot, [illegible] in the most desirable place in the town. Price $[illegible]; would take $[illegible] for it. [illegible] For particulars, inquire of H. B. PRESSING, 193 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Pleasant residence in Wheaton, 2-story house and four-fifths of an acre of ground, with orchard and shrubbery. Price $2,600. Possession immediately. Apply to S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—General stock of dry goods and groceries, with large lot and store building, located on Galena Railroad, an hour's ride from Chicago. Price $[illegible]. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—A first class grocery store. No old goods. In good location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at No. 116 West Randolph-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices, in quantities to suit purchasers, at low cash prices. PEKIN TEA COMPANY, corner of Madison and State-sts.

FOR SALE—100 shares of Silverthorn mining stock, at original cost. F. S. HOWARD & Co., Alba & Co.

FOR SALE—Hops—50 bales prime Wisconsin Hops at 5 cents per pound. [illegible] DANIELS & CO., 219 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A mortgage for $3,500, bearing 8 per cent interest, secured on first-class real estate. G. H. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 23, third floor.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A splendid upright glass case ornamented, with four glass doors, and counter, suitable for a jewelry or millinery store. Apply immediately at 297 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—1 large color case, suitable for a druggist or grocer. Also 1 blacksmith's furnace, and 10 large oil cans. Call at 42 South Clark-st. J. A. ARMOUR.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a boarding house at a great sacrifice, as the proprietor is going to change business. Rent very low, with gas and water in the house, and every accommodation for 20 boarders. In the best location in the city. Apply at 704 State-st.

FOR SALE—At 54 and 56 Michigan-av., 6 second-hand sewing machines, suitable for manufacturing or family use, 1 wax thread sewing machine, 1 [illegible] and 1 Fairbanks' platform scale, at half first cost, for cash.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A man to sell cigars by sample. Call at Room No. 21 Lombard Block, 107½ Monroe-st.

WANTED—A man to lay out and [illegible] department. Address [illegible] Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Three carvers, at 90 West Randolph-st. Apply to R. W. BATES.

WANTED—A man who has a good knowledge of cooking, [illegible] Address "F," Drawer 2915.

WANTED—Immediately—20 men to act as special agents. Call at once, at 213 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—3 good choppers to make cross-ties, at Green Bay. Wages $[illegible] per month and board; transportation free. Scandinavians or Germans preferred. Call at 22 North Clark-st., Room 12, up stairs.

WANTED—An intelligent office boy, at 176 West Kinzie-st. Call from 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A travelling agent or agents, who are well posted in hardware houses, to sell an article [illegible] Kinzie-st., for four days.

WANTED—The address of every antiquarian; those interested in the science, and willing to engage in antiquarian researches. Address "THE ANTIQUARIAN," Box 196, Chicago.

WANTED—A gardener to take charge of a place in the country, and must make himself generally useful. Inquire at 101 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A few gentlemen or ladies to sell a fascinating new book. Liberal commission. All classes anxiously waiting for it. Apply, for two days, at office of Garden City House, from 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—Salesmen—To sell goods by sample. Apply at 103 Washington-st., Room [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced waiter. Apply at GRANT & COOK'S Restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—By O. D. Orvis, over 133 Dearborn-st., three reliable salesmen, to sell goods by sample, to whom permanent employment and a liberal salary will be given. References required.

TRADES.

WANTED—Immediately—At the Winona Carriage Works, Winona, Minn., 2 carriage painters.

WANTED—Immediately—5 good cabinet makers. Steady employment and good wages at WULFINGER & CLARK'S, corner Jefferson and Fulton-sts., rear Russell's Mill.

WANTED—A good baker to go in the country. Apply to M. E. PAGE & CO., 137 South Water-st.

WANTED—A good blacksmith to go a short distance in the country. One having two or three boys [illegible] years of age, preferred. WILLOW SPRINGS BRICK COMPANY, 90 Beach-st.

WANTED—Two blacksmiths and one wood worker to work on light express work. First-class, experienced men only may apply, at MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 351 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A first-class plumber and gas fitter, at first-class wages. None other need apply. 718 West Madison-st. J. B. MANNY, SELLECK & CO.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—150 railroad laborers, spikers and track layers; wages $1.75 to $2 per day. Also, men on repairs; free transportation. One teamster. Apply at 160 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—150 men to work on repairs for a responsible railroad company. Steady work and free transportation. 285 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—This day, 250 railroad laborers. Wages $1.75 per day; board $4 per week. Also, 25 wood choppers, 20 saw mill hands and 4 farm hands, at Employment Headquarters, Room 2 Lind's Block.

WANTED—A good office man, 2 travelling agents, 1 gardener, 2 solicitors, 1 porter, 2 salesmen, 1 carriage driver (colored), 2 plumbers and 4 farm hands. Apply at Great Western Business Agency, 171 South Clark-st., Room 5. By mail, enclose 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—10 railroad men in Illinois. Spikers and track layers wanted. Wages, $1.75 to $2.00 per day. Apply at 121 South Clark-st., Room 5. D. P. MINER, Contractor.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A neat and rapid seamstress. One preferred who can run a Grover & Baker machine. Must have good references. Apply at 366 West Washington-st.

WANTED—Women to make pants. Apply at 49 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Immediately—A good sewing machine operator. Apply at 139 State-st., second floor, for two days.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in a small house on the Lake Shore, one-half mile north of the city. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 1351 Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. A permanent place for one who suits.

WANTED—A French woman to take care of children and assist in housekeeping. One who speaks little or no English would suit. Apply at 8 [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl for cook and general housework. Must come well recommended. None others need apply. 1133 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A good cook at 363 Michigan-av. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A girl at No. 11 Peck-st. A German preferred. Call this week.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 662 West Lake-st.

WANTED—An English or German girl to do housework for a small family. Apply at 9 Quincy-st.

WANTED—At the National Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., a woman cook. One who is willing to make herself useful. Apply at hotel office.

WANTED—A good German girl to do second work, at 14 South Green-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 12 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A competent girl to do second work at 19 and 21 South Dearborn-st., up stairs. Good reference required.

WANTED—A good cook for a country hotel, to whom a steady situation and good wages will be given. Address L. E. ROBINSON, Box 89, South Haven, Mich.

WANTED—A first class cook and a laundry girl. Apply at 310 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Two girls, cook and second girl. Those who are willing to work and understand their business, will receive good pay. Apply at 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A dining room girl or a chambermaid, either will answer, who is willing to work, at 40 South Franklin-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Several good girls. Apply at City Hotel, corner of Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Can have a permanent place at 299 Fulton-st. Must be a good washer and ironer, and well recommended.

WANTED—A good cook, who is a good washer and ironer, in a small family. Inquire at 83 Cass-st.

WANTED—Two dining-room girls, one pastry cook and one kitchen girl, to go to the country; also a good girl for general housework in city. Inquire at 78 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1 hotel cook for country, 1 respectable girl to go to Nebraska City, 1 good girl for private families in the country. Apply at J. H. PRATT'S Employment Office, 150 South Clark-st., up stairs, where reliable help of every description can be obtained.

WANTED—Girls, competent as cooks, and for general housework; also several accustomed to laundry work. For thoroughly good girls, with satisfactory recommendations we can always find [illegible] places. Scandinavian Christian Union, 5 Washington-st. Office hours from 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—Servant girl competent to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. Location, Wabash-av. German, Norwegian or American. No Irish. Apply at 121 South Clark-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young lady with a piano wishes to give music lessons for her board, in a private family. Address "Miss D," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—To purchase a small, comfortable house in a good locality, with modern conveniences. Address "CASH," Tribune office.

WANTED—The Mechanics' and Inventors' Association procure patents in this and foreign countries, at a saving of about fifty per cent. to inventors. A copy of the Mechanic and Inventor sent free. Address, or call at No. 39 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—$20,000 for two and a half years on good security. Interest 10 per cent, and 5 per cent commission allowed. Principals only need apply. Address A. SLAGHT, Jr., care of St. James Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Money to loan, on improved farms within 150 miles of Chicago, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. D. K. PEARSONS, M. E. Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—Business men at 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A young lady would like a few more scholars to learn the piano. Terms, $10 a quarter, of 24 lessons. Address "B L," Tribune office.

WANTED—To make arrangements with a party to introduce an improvement in brick-making (patented), whereby the clay is changed to limestone, marl, &c. Address "E F," Tribune office.

WANTED—All to buy the "Ladies' Pet Washer." We warrant it to beat all others. Office 14, No. 135 Clark-st. Price $[illegible]. Call and see.

WANTED—To invest $1,500 in a good legitimate business, or will loan a partner with the same amount. Call on or address F. OBERR, over 81 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—I have $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in established lumber business in this city, where favorable active partnership can be obtained for competent business man. Address "T P H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lard tank, about five (5) by fourteen (14). Apply to STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 233 South Water-st.

WANTED—A well educated French lady wishes to give lessons in her own language to ladies and children at her or pupils' residences, on moderate terms. Address "FRENCH TEACHER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Rare Business Chance—$[illegible] worth of staple merchandise to exchange for country real estate and $[illegible] cash. Goods all new and well selected. Call at Room 1 Major Block, 132 Madison-st. GAUBERT, HENDERSON & CO.

WANTED—A well-known travelling physician wants a man to travel and advertise his business, and loan him about $[illegible] on good security. Salary $[illegible] per month and expenses paid. He must come well recommended. Call at or address 160 Randolph-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A first-class milliner and dressmaker, to occupy a room in the fancy dry goods store 326 West Madison-st. Reference required.

WANTED—One or two smart business men who have a small capital, to invest in a business that a fortune can be made in a short time. Apply at 169 Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—We have a cash customer for a dwelling in a good location, a bargain at $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Principals please apply to VAN ALLEN & COVERT, Real Estate Brokers, 56 Washington-st.

WANTED—To Loan—Money on houses on leased lots, merchandise in warehouse, gold and silver plate and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A gentleman just from New York, will give instructions on the piano forte at the residence of the pupils. Terms, $15 per quarter. Address "C W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Madame Coffin will see all her old friends and patrons at her rooms 292 State-st., up stairs. She is acknowledged the greatest of living clairvoyants. All who have been successful in finding out the truth, as to her abilities, their fortune, should see her immediately.

WANTED—By two young men, one or two houses or packages to build, either to furnish the materials or not. Address "BUILDERS," Tribune office.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a lot worth $7,000 to $10,000, or house and lot in good locality to live. Must be a bargain. Address, giving full particulars, Box 1518.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] "PHARMACIST" [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] "C S O," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] store, auction house, or any [illegible] a liquor house, or any young man, active in [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] DON, 97 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] OF GENERAL GRANT, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] GEN. U. S. GRANT. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] W. SHERWOOD, 103 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] J. HOLLAND & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and [illegible] WILLIAMS & CO., 127 Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] BEECHER STOWE'S NEW [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] OF GENERAL GRANT. [illegible] GODDARD & CO., 103 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] LIFE OF GENERAL [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the "PEOPLE'S BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY" [illegible] 177 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every [illegible] FELL, 97 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] TORY OF ANIMATED NATURE [illegible] J. S. GOODMAN & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell THE [illegible] GEN. U. S. GRANT, [illegible] C. W. LILLEY, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For MEN OF OUR DAY; or the Lives and Deeds of [illegible] Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—The new CAMPAIGN CHART, [illegible] 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] F. ATKINSON, 164 [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam engines, all [illegible] South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12 horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse [illegible] GREENLEE, BROS. & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A new portable [illegible] A. N. WOOD & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

FOR SALE—At McGregor's [illegible] Store, 23 South Canal-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A lot of new [illegible] 102 South Water-st. HAWKINS [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—A dog, of the [illegible] answers to the name of [illegible] reward for her return to 261 [illegible]

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, a [illegible] book on Chestnut, between [illegible] one leaving the same at this office [illegible] reward.

FOUND—A sum of [illegible] AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO., [illegible]

TAKEN UP—On the [illegible] Winetka, Ill., a red [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

No New Developments Regarding the Impeachment Case.

Passage of the Bill in the House for the Admission of Arkansas.

A Bill Reported for the Admission of South Carolina.

Committee of South Carolina Conservatives Before the Reconstruction Committee.

North Carolina Congressmen on the Floor of the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

There is very little that can be said about impeachment, though it continues to be the chief subject of conversation in social and political circles. It is known that Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Edmunds, Sherman, Henderson and others are preparing opinions to be read on Monday or filed on Tuesday, and there is great curiosity, not unmixed with anxiety, to learn their character. That of Mr. Grimes may be pretty certainly set down as against conviction. There is no authority yet for saying how Fessenden or Trumbull will vote, and they are claimed by both sides. The impeachers are calm and confident, and say that they can even afford to lose Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes, and still have two or three votes to spare; but they do not admit that either of these is sure to vote for acquittal, and claim the two former for conviction. The President's friends claim all three, but are not able to see an acquittal. The late Managers, even including Mr. Stevens, all profess confidence in conviction.

ARKANSAS.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas to representation in Congress was put through the House to-day, under the operation of the previous question, just as it came from the Reconstruction Committee yesterday. The Democrats wanted to resist it, but Mr. Eldridge was unable to muster votes enough to filibuster on the question, and therefore took the issue in silence and soreness. The debate was dull and unimportant, only an hour and a half being allowed for it. Mr. Stevens spoke ten minutes, and appeared more vigorous than when attending the Senate as a Manager. Only four Republicans voted against the bill, viz: Baker, Loan, Spalding and Williams, of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Chamber of Commerce of Geneva, Switzerland, has sent a letter of some length to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he has communicated to Congress. It treats of financial questions in which the people of that city are much interested through the purchase of our bonds. The Chamber say they greatly rejoice at our victory over slavery, and hope we shall be equally successful with repudiators and advocates of irredeemable paper currency. They are sorry that the Secretary was deprived of the power to withdraw the greenbacks, and warn us of the danger of issuing more to take the place of those retired. They think we ought to return to specie payments at the earliest possible date, and say we should endeavor to stop at once every equivocal alarm on the subject of paying our debts in gold, and advise us to re-store our credit rather than reduce the rate of interest.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIRS.

Bills for repairing and refurnishing the White House at the beginning of Mr. Johnson's Presidency, have not been all paid. It will be remembered that much was said about the matter in Congress two years ago; that a committee was appointed to audit them, and $35,000 was appropriated for their payment. The Superintendent of Public Buildings reports that bills to the amount of $4,100 have been presented and approved, and further bills to the amount of [illegible] hundred dollars are still outstanding. He also says that additional repairs are now needed at the White House, and, accordingly, to meet the deficit and pay the old bills, he asks a further appropriation of $30,000.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are still hard at work, and it is not possible to say when the Tax bill will be reported—certainly not till after the close of the impeachment proceedings. It may be stated that, notwithstanding all that has been said, the committee has not yet decided which tax to lay on whiskey. The mode of collecting whatever tax is laid, will be a good deal different from the present mode, though the details under this head are not published. The committee has been much aided in preparing the whiskey sections of the bill by Commissioner Wells.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

held its final session to-day. It was mostly occupied in appointing committees for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were selected to represent the association, abroad as delegates: Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Fordyce Barker, New York; C. G. Blackburn, Cincinnati; Professor S. L. Gross, Philadelphia. The adjournment sine die took place at noon. A large number of delegates went down to Mount Vernon this afternoon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Congressmen elect from North Carolina, as well as a committee from the late convention to present the new constitution to Congress, have arrived here, and several of the gentlemen were on the floor of the House this afternoon. The constitution will probably go to the President before the close of the impeachment matter.

APPROPRIATIONS CALLED FOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to the House, asking for an appropriation of $115,000 to build a steam vessel for Alaska, and $75,000 to build another for the coast of Oregon.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSERVATIVES BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Colonel J. P. Thomas, J. G. Gibbs and Colonel L. D. Childs, representing the State Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of South Carolina, came hither to present to Congress a remonstrance on the part of the white people of South Carolina against the constitution lately adopted by the Reconstruction Convention. To-day the committee appeared before the Reconstruction Committee of the House. Mr. Stevens received them with courtesy. Colonel Thomas, Chairman of the committee, said that in analyzing the provisions of the constitution for South Carolina there were two objections which stood out in bold relief—unqualified negro suffrage and the taxation power. He argued to show their disastrous effects upon both races. The constitution established taxation with representation. Those who have no property are to tax those who have all the property. Under the constitution $1,500,000 of whites for raised in the way of taxes, [illegible] for educational purposes, and yet these advantages were to be enjoyed by the blacks alone, as white children would not attend black schools. The State heretofore, in its most prosperous days, had not been able to bear a tax of more than from $500,000 to $600,000 annually. Colonel Thomas, in conclusion, said he felt it to be his duty to state to the committee, that while the whites are willing to concede to the negroes all of their civil rights and a qualified suffrage, yet the white race would never accept negro rule. "You may make us pose," he said, "under the yoke, and we shall have to do so; but by every means which God and Congress have left us under the constitution and laws, we will resist this domination of an inferior race by peaceful means, by political action, by industrial effort, and will carry on this political contest until we gain the control which of right belongs to the power of mind. Not," said Colonel Thomas, "can you have prosperity in the South under your constitution unless, unless you give the South a fair showing, restore the States to the Union on a just basis, and again make our people more worthier hearts to the Union, and the same energy, the same self-sacrifice, and the same valor which they gave to the lost cause, will they give to the Union, provided you meet them in a spirit of mutual justice and concede to them the rights to which they deem themselves entitled."

FESSENDEN.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Washington despatch to the Sun says: "Senator Fessenden intimated to-day that he would probably vote for the second article of impeachment, and expressly stated [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Iowa Republican State Convention—Nomination for [illegible] Electoral Ticket, and [illegible] National Delegates and [illegible] Convention—Resolutions, Etc., Etc.

DES MOINES, May 7.—The [illegible] Convention yesterday, was well [illegible] county in the State was represented [illegible] nominations were made:

For Secretary of State—[illegible]
For Auditor of State—John A. [illegible]
For Attorney General—Henry [illegible]
For Treasurer of State—[illegible]
For Register of the State Land [illegible] C. C. Carpenter.

[illegible]

Resolved, That we are in favor [illegible] of U. S. Grant as our candidate [illegible]

DES MOINES, May 7.—The [illegible] Convention for the First District of [illegible] District, composed of the counties [illegible] and Dallas, was held in this [illegible] Mitchell, Esq., of Polk, was [illegible] by acclamation.

General Palmer's [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago [illegible]

The following letter from [illegible] Palmer, formally accepting the [illegible] Governor tendered him by the [illegible] Convention, will appear in [illegible] Journal to-morrow:

[illegible]

"GENTLEMEN: Your despatch [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Damaging Floods in the [illegible] of the State—Railroad [illegible] ed—Railroad Earnings.

Special Despatch to The [illegible]

The Sentinel Courier says [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

Important Judicial Decision—Street Improvements—[illegible] Council, Through [illegible] vers the City With a [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Delegates to the [illegible] Convention—Anniversary [illegible] Trial—Death of a [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 8.—[illegible]